FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DEFENSE MATERIEL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

PY091850 Paris AFP in Spanish 0314 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Sep (AFP) -- ARGENTINE NEWS, a magazine published in English, has revealed that the PRC will supply Argentina with missile fuels and laser firing systems for the armored vehicles of its Armed Forces, according to a preliminary agreement for a compensated exchange of materiel related to defense. The magazine, which is usually well informed, reports in its September issue, which will appear this week, that the PRC firm Norinco will provide Buenos Aires with laser sights and other materiel for optical aiming systems for the locally manufactured TAM (medium-sized Argentine tank). Beijing will also provide fuel for missiles, while Buenos Aires, within the project for compensated exchange, will supply the PRC with special types of steel, copper, and tin.

A high-level mission from the PRC firm Norinco visited Argentina for 12 days during August when a preliminary agreement was signed. Military Industries, Norinco's Argentine counterpart, plans to send a delegation to the PRC before the end of the year to observe tests of the aiming systems and the fuels that have been offered. According to the monthly magazine, the negotiations began when Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo visited the PRC this year and signed an agreement for nuclear cooperation.

ITALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER BEINGS 6-DAY VISIT

Meets With Carranza

PY070347 Buenos Aires TELAM 2246 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Sep (TELAM) -- Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini today started his official 6-day visit to Argentine during which he will discuss with his Argentine counterpart Roque Carranza the possibility of increasing technical-industrial cooperation between the two countries in the defense and personnel training areas.

After the first meeting with Carranza, which he qualified as satisfactory, Spadolini said that he is aware of how well Argentina regards Europe, and that through his visit he will try to improve the friendship between Argentina and Europe, adding that there is a real possibility of increasing technological and economic cooperation because of Argentine and Latin American development.

Spadolini was asked in the Defense Ministry whether he would possibly become a mediator between Argnetina and Great Britain over the Malvinas conflict, to which he replied that he is the defense and not the foreign affairs minister, and that he does not want to make Foreign Minister Andreotti jealous.

He then praised the Argentine will to defeat inflation with the current economic policy, and when asked whether Italy is interested in signing agreements for building airplanes he reiterated that his country is interested in everything that means cooperation with Argentina.

When answering reporters' questions at Ezeiza International Airport, Spadolini denied that NATO has strategic interests in the South Atlantic, adding that there is no interest in the Malvinas for NATO.

When asked how the Lebanese situation is viewed in Italy, he said that his country, together with American and French military colleagues, has made a very generous contribution in men to seek peace and mitigate the consequences of the civil war in that unfortunate country which we consider closely linked to our European and Christian civilization.

Finally, regarding the current Latin American problems, Spadolini said that Italy wishes to increase relations with Central America in order to help all sectors as much as possible, adding that we hope that the entire continent will be able to find a point of balance to solve its problems.

Meets With Alfonsin

PY062245 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Following a 45-minute meeting with President Raul Alfonsin, Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini said today that his country expects the decision by Spain and Portugal to join the EEC to favor Argentina's commercial transations with Europe.

For his part, Argentine Defense Minister Roque Carranza said that the minister and the president addressed the problems that Argentina has confronted with the EEC because of the European argicultural policy. In fact, Europe has for some years subsidized its agricultural exports, which are now in competition with Argentine exports, despite Argentina's much lower production costs.

Spadolini said he also told President Alfonsin about the Italian Government's efforts to find a peaceful settlement to the East-West conflict.

According to the Italian defense minister, another main issue discussed at the meeting centered around the fact that the Argentine president expressed his country's wish that all countries like Italy, which are Great Britain's NATO allies, cooperate to make it possible to tackle the Malvinas Islands' issue in a spirit of negotiation and understanding.

In conclusion, Spadolini referred to the possibility of promoting bilateral technological cooperation. Even though the visitor did not mention it, local government sources have in recent days said that Argentina may participate in the Brazilian-Italian production of the Aermacchi training aircraft used by NATO.

Rules Out Falklands Mediation

AU091922 Rome ANSA in English 1916 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] (ANSA) Cordoba, September 9 -- Continuing with his official visit to Argentina, Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini traveled from Rosario to Cordoba today to tour the local aeronautics industry there. He lingered in the section devoted to production of Argentina's small "Pucara" fighter plane which had been used in the war in the South Atlantic.

He told a press conference that his was a visit of friendship and cooperation and ruled out any Italian mediation in the Anglo-Argentine controversy over the Malvinas. He announced that upon his return to Buenos Aires, Italy and Argentina would sign a memorandum for technological exchanges, the first such accord reached by the two nations in this sector, he said.

With regard to growing foreign indebtedness, Spadolini admitted that this was a grave and complex problem which he said called for both cooperation and imagination.

DEPUTY ACCUSES UK OF PLANNING BASES ON GEORGIAS

PY071956 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Sep 85 p 9

[Text] DYN-NA -- Intransigent Deputy Raul Rabanaque Caballero last night accused Great Britain of planning to build a military air-base on the South Georgias Islands and proposed a United Nations declaration establishing the South Atlantic as a "peace zone."

Speaking at the yearly assembly of the World Peace Council, Rabanaque Caballero cited information from the British Labour Party indicating that Navy and Air Force engineers sent by the British Crown aboard the Hecate oceanographic vessel to the South Georgias in July of last year reported an airstrip suitable for landing Hercules could be built there.

He said the plan has already been approved, but has been delayed until next year because of budget problems.

Criticizing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) of being like an "amoeba extending its military arm toward the South Atlantic, with bases in the Ascension and Malvinas islands," Rabanaque Caballero warned that the United States and Great Britain "intend to control the Antarctic, the most important reservoir in the world of food and minerals for mankind."

CGT PARTICIPATES IN HUMAN RIGHTS MARCH

PY081952 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] (DYN) -- Hundreds of posters picturing persons who disappeared during the de facto military dictatorship were held aloft last night as unforgiving banners by human rights supporters marching 50,000-strong to Congress "in defence of life, justice and punishment of the guilty, and freedom for political prisoners."

The CGT took part for the first time in a protest organized by human rights defence groups, along with other labour, political and student organizations. Asked why the CGT had never participated before, secretary-general Saul Ubaldini said: "It's the kind of mistake people make sometimes."

But the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, while supporting the march, refused to take part if the CGT did. "They never did one single thing for the disappeared," said Mothers chairman Hebe de Bonafini.

BRIEFS

SOVIET MACHINERY PURCHASE -- La Rioja Province has closed a deal for the purchase of road construction machinery from the Soviet Union for more than $1.5 million. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Aug 85 PY]

WHEAT EXPORT TO BRAZIL -- The president of the National Grain Council, Jorge Kort, has said 1,375,000 tons of wheat will be exported to Brazil between October 1985 and July 1986. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 85 PY]

COB DECIDES TO CONTINUE GENERAL STRIKE

PY100110 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0049 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 9 Sep (EFE) -- The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) today resolved to continue its general strike indefinitely as a sign of protest against Victor Paz Estenssoro's new economic policy. On 3 September the COB launched a 48-hour strike and on 5 September it decided to extend the strike for 72 hours, despite the government's decision against changing any of its new economic guidelines. On 8 September the Bolivian Government offered to sign a social pact with the COB which would terminate the strike. The COB leaders indicated that the decision regarding the government's offer would be made today.

Denounces Government Policy

PY092239 Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 7 Sep (AFP) -- The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] today reported to the ILO and to world human rights defense institutions that the government of Victor Paz Estenssoro has unleashed a repressive policy against workers and union leaders. The cablegram states that on orders of the national authorities, heavily armed military and police forces are violently occupying labor centers in all regions of the country, as if to threaten the people. It adds that the government has publicly announced the arrest and imprisonment of leaders of all union organizations and also the dismissal of workers and employees who do not report to work, obeying the call for strike made by the COB. It is recalled that a general national strike has been in effect since 4 September to protest the government decision to liberate the economy with serious consequences for the Bolivian workers: salary decreases, layoffs, and a ban in union defense. Moreover, the government has mobilized the policy to control all strategic economic centers and has confined the Armed Forces to their barracks.

MINISTER DENIES YPFB WORKERS HELD HOSTAGE

PY070144 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Interview with Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy by Cristina Corrales at Government House -- live]

[Excerpts] [Corrales] Good evening Panamericana listeners throughout the country. Walter Delgadillo, the secretary general of the COB, has stated that the government is seeking a confrontation with the workers, so we are going to interview Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy to ask him what the government thinks about Delgadillo's statements.

[Barthelemy] I must first state that it is not true that the government is seeking a confrontation with workers, and proof of this is that the government only adopted security measures to protect public properties and offices. The government's position regarding the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] intervention has been adopted within a legal framework. In no way does the government intend to make the YPFB employees work if they want to follow the general strike ordered by the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB]. COB leader Walter Delgadillo's statement that the government has taken the workers of the (Entre Rios - La Paz) YPFB installations hostage is completely false. If there are workers in that installation who consider themselves hostages they should consider themselves as self-hostages because they themselves blocked the two entrances with tanks, which by the way are also state property. They are also not allowing anyone to enter. Therefore, if they are inside, they are there of their own free will. They are not hostages of the government.

So I clearly say that the government cannot allow, under the pretense of obeying a COB strike call, installations belonging to the state and therefore to the Bolivian people to be occupied, much less destroyed. No violent incident or confrontation has taken place at any YPFB installation in the country. The whole Army operation has taken place within a normal framework and no confrontation between workers and the Army has occurred.

Workers To Be Replaced

PY091610 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Gabriel Donoso has stated that if the YPFB workers do not return to work, retired workers or other people willing to work will be invited to join the Bolivian oil company.

[Begin recording -- in progress] ...to join YPFB. Now then, for practical reasons, beginning tomorrow, Monday, we will begin replacing those workers who fail to return to work here at YPFB headquarters and at the Entre Rios plant. [end recording]

These comments were made by Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Gabriel Donoso, who said that if the YPFB workers fail to return to work, they will be replaced.

MIR-MASAS, OTHER GROUPS SUPPORT COB PROPOSALS

PY071544 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] German Monroig, executive secretary of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left -- Masas Faction [MIR-MASAS] has reported that several leftist parties have held a meeting and decided to establish a leftist front. He explained that these political parties favor an unwavering defense of the interests of the working class. This is what he said: [Begin recording] First of all, we have decided to jointly support the basic proposals of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] and any action it may decide to take. The second thing is that we will create a nationwide organization together with the COB, various leftist organizations, and groups such the Human Rights Commission, the Commission for Missing Persons, the Democratic Federation of Women, the Association of Economists and others. We will try to establish a committee to wage a historic battle to defend the interests of the nation and the people. Finally, on 7 and 8 September, we will hold rallies in poor neighborhoods, La Garita de Lima, El Alto, and others. It must be made very clear that the threats the government made last night will not frighten us and we will remain side by side with the workers in this struggle. [end recording]

COMMUNISTS ATTACK ECONOMIC POLICY ENFORCMENT

PY091852 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] In a public statement, the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB], led by Ramiro Barrenechea, states that the MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement] government will use all kinds of violent actions to impose its economic program and overcome the tenacious and unyielding resistance of the people. The document states that not only is the people's defense to be organized but a powerful revolutionary strategy, one capable of overcoming the crisis and building a liberated fatherland, must be drawn up and implemented. The PCB faction led by Ramiro Barrenechea states that the next step to be taken by Dr Victor Paz Estenssoro's government will be to surrender the nation's natural wealth to foreign voraciousness.

ITAMARATY RESPONDS TO U.S. DECISION ON COMPUTERS

PY090243 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Sep 85 p 32

["Text" of Itamaraty communique responding to U.S. decision on Brazil's computer market -- date not given]

[Text] Pursuant to the official communication from the U.S. Government regarding the decision to open an investigation of the Brazilian computer sector under Section 301 of the Trade Act:

1. The Brazilian Government deeply regrets the U.S. Government decision regarding the Brazilian computer sector policy.

2. The application of the national legislation regarding the computer sector serves the national interests in matters of economic and technological development, and is not intended to represent an unacceptable commercial practice as fully explained by our government to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

3. The Brazilian Government is confident that in the investigation of this matter, the U.S. Government will keep in mind the broadest interest of bilateral relations which have always prevailed over circumstantial commercial differences, and it does not understand the position the U.S. Government has now adopted at a time when Brazil is undertaking an intense effort to expand its international trade and stabilize its internal economy.

SETUBAL REASSURES ARGENTINA ON ATOMIC BOMB

PY080031 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Sep 85 p 6

[Excerpts] The Brazilian Government has decided to close five consulates because their maintenance is not justified by the services they provide. The consulates are located in Naples, Italy; Istanbul, Turkey; Rosario, Argentina; Gdynia, Poland; and Monterrey, Mexico. This information was given by Foreign Minister Olavo Setabul during an appearance before the Senate's foreign relations committee yesterday.

As for Cuba, the foreign minister explained that the Security Council is studying the possibilities for resumption of diplomatic relations, and said that the council members' votes are being gathered to prepare the final report that will be submitted to President Jose Sarney.

Minister Setubal once more condemned the practice of apartheid in South Africa, and concluding his address to the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, he said that he had to personally call his Argentine counterpart Dante Caputo to assure him that Brazil was not thinking of manufacturing an atomic bomb. He added that on this question Army Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves had released an official note through the Army Social Communication Center.

CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR PLANTS SUSPENDED

PY092228 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Under its program for reducing expenditures, the government has decided to indefinitely postpone the construction of several electrical power plants.

Some of the projects affected are the Iguape I and II nuclear plants, the Angra III nuclear plant, the Atila hydroelectric plant in Rio Grande do Sul, the Costa Rica hydroelectric plant in Mato Grosso, the Rondonia II and Candiota III hydroelectric plants, and Phase 2 of the Tucurui Dam.

CNEN SAYS NUCLEAR PROGRAM MEETS MILITARY PURPOSES

PY052124 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Sep p 4

[By Brasilia correspondent Paterson Pereira]

[Text] Despite the Brazilian Government's denials, especially those by Army Minister General Leonidas Pires Goncalves, that no thought is being given to the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN) has revealed, in a document obtained by FOLHA, that "some technologies developed for peaceful ends are necessary for developments in the military field."

The document prepared by the CNCN, which falls under the Mines and Energy Ministry, affirms that "in the ministry's area," all nuclear activities, whether in production or research, are directed toward peaceful ends. It explains: "The government believes that it is not fair to obstruct the development of technologies that can be beneficial for the whole of Brazilian society only because some of then can be used in projects of a military nature." The document, however, notes that "these technologies and materials are not sufficient for an immediate application in military weapons."

The revelations made in the document may indicate the strategy the government has adopted since a nuclear agreement was signed with the FRG on 27 June 1975: Never admit that these technologies could be used for military purposes in order to fend off the great international pressures that would be exerted against the agreement, despite its peaceful objectives. Those pressures would have been unpredictable against an agreement for military purposes.

Mines and Energy Minister Aureliano Chaves, 56, has denied that the Brazilian nuclear program is being developed for military purposes, and has reiterated the peaceful objectives of the program. CNEN President Rex Nazare Alves has said the same thing, and added that it is not possible to use some of these technologies for military purposes.

However, Paulo Richer, secretary general of the Mines and Energy Ministry, 58, has admitted that some technologies used in the Brazilian nuclear program could be used for military purposes, especially in manufacturing an atomic bomb. The CNEN document does not specify what type of technology in the nuclear program can be used for military purposes, but according to Richer, the uranium enrichment process is one of them. Uranium 235 (which is fissionable) is found in its natural state with only 0.7 percent of a fissionable isotope, while Uranium 238 (which is not fissionable) has 99.3 percent. To enhance the U-235 content, it must be submitted to an enrichment process, through which the Uranium 235 is enriched to 3.2 percent, and the Uranium 238 content is lowered to 96.8 percent.

The "bottleneck" of any nuclear program is precisely the uranium enrichment: There are few known technologies and the few countries that have mastered them do not want to transfer them, which has led the Brazilian Government to include in the agreement with the FRG a clause by which a new enrichment process -- the "jet nozzle" -- would be developed jointly by the two countries. This process was created by scientist Erwin Becker, but its economic feasibility has not yet been proven. In addition, Campinas University is developing an enrichment process with laser rays.

How, then, can the uranium enriched for the production of electricity be used for the manufacture of bombs? It is directly possible by running the Uranium 238 several times through the enrichment process to achieve the level of 99.6 percent of Uranium 235, which is necessary for an atomic bomb. Richer agrees with this theory, but adds that this process would be very costly for the country, which "does not have the economic resources to face such a cost." "Moreover, Brazil would not have anywhere to drop a bomb," Richer added.

The possibility of Brazil manufacturing its first atomic bomb must take into account another aspect: the aircraft to carry it in case one day Brazil intends to detonate it. For this reason, there are those who see a connection between the signing of the nuclear agreement with the FRG and the simultaneous bolstering of the Brazilian aeronautics industry.

FUNARO TO WASHINGTON TO MEET WITH IMF CHIEF

PY061508 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Finance Minister Dilson Funario today granted a press conference in Brasilia and announced that he will travel to Washington to meet with IMF General Manager Jacques Larosiere. This trip is to take place before the Brazilian economic team travels to Washington to report to the IMF on the latest Brazilian economic figures for July and August, on the 1986 budget, and on some of our goals for next year. Funaro also reported that the government deficit in expenditures for August is between 3.8 and 10.25 trillion cruzeiros, but he added that the September deficit will be much less.

The minister also reported that the government is studying a new set of taxes, but he explained that there is currently no possibility of raising workers' taxes.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION GROWTH -- Brazil's industrial production has recovered its former growth rate by reaching 9.92 percent in July, emerging from the depression of the past 3 months. The July percentage is similar to the average growth rate of the first 3 months of the current year, which was 9.74 percent, and it is also far larger than the 4.12 percent growth rate of April, the 2.91 percent rate of May, and the 2.67 percent rate of June. These percentages were reported today by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, which also revealed that the mining industry grew by 15.02 percent and the metal transformation industry by 19.73 percent. Car production grew by 40.42 percent of the industrial production rate. [Text] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Sep 85 PY]

TRADE BALANCE SURPLUS -- The Brazilian trade balance reached a $1.078 billion surplus during August. The Foreign Trade Department's acting director, Warren Wilton de Lima, has also announced that the accumulated trade balance from January to August 1985 is $7.835 billion and he explained that the government's goals for this year will be fully attained or even surpassed. Considering that the goals for 1985 have already been acomplished, De Lima said that markets for Brazilian products will be expended next years to countries like Japan, China, and the Soviet Union. [Excerpts] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Sep 85 PY]

MINISTER VISITS AREAS THREATENED WITH VIOLENCE

PY091655 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia and General Rene Vidal, chief of the metropolitan area emergency zone, last night visited several neighborhoods in southern Santiago. The purpose of the visit was to verify the threats of assault and occupation that residents of the areas allegedly have received from inhabitants of other neighborhoods.

The government authorities visited (Donihue) in Santa Monica; Villa Carrera, Villa Fonseca and La Bandera in La Cisterna; (Pablo de Roca) in La Quintana; and Angel Mos in San Bernardo. In these neighborhoods, Minister Garcia and General Vidal chatted with the residents, who explained their fears and said they are ready to defend their homes. Several bonfires had been built and people designated to remain there until dawn in order to repel any possible attack.

At the end of the visit, the interior minister said that unrest prevails among the inhabitants of the region because of the threats that they have received but that no actions have actually been reported. Minister Garcia said that the government will continue to take preventive measures and that the people should rest assured that their problems are being attended to. The interior minister added that they must be alert and ready to cooperate with the opportune intervention of the security forces. He said that all this is the result of instigations aimed at taking advantage of the situation, but (?I believe) that good sense once again prevails and that those who have instigated violence have reflected and realize that this only disrupts the lives of their fellow countrymen and causes damage that should not even be imagined.

When the minister was asked whether other measures in addition to those taken by the police will be taken, he answered that other security measures will be taken but that it was not the appropriate moment to comment on them. Garcia announced that patrols have been ordered for all the sectors that might be affected.

PARTIES, UNIONS APPROVE NATIONAL ACCORD

PY301327 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Santiago, 27 Aug (AFP) -- Catholic bishops today exhorted the government of General Augusto Pinochet and its opponents to work for peaceful coexistence in Chile based on the accord for the transition to democracy reached by 11 political groups.

The National Accord for a Transition to Full Democracy has been approved by the rightist parties, the Christian Democratis, the Radicals, the Social Democrats, and the Socialists in an unprecedented move sponsored by the Archbishop of Santiago, Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno. Trade unions, students, and social organizations have subscribed to this document, which proposes a rectification of the Constitution promulgated by General Pinochet 5 years ago, thus permitting free elections for new government authorities.

In the name of the bishops, the permanent committee of the episcopate has invited all Chileans occupying administrative positions, governmental or not, to seek similar accords until the ideal of a peaceful, constructive, national coexistence is reached. The communique adds that the permanent committee thanks God for this accord and expresses its satisfaction over the success obtained by Cardinal Jose Francisco Fresno in gathering a group of politicians from different trends to work for the benefit of the country.

FPMR Supports Accord

PY092217 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0401 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 6 Sep (EFE) -- Today the armed Chilean Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) said that it would be willing to join the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy. This statement is contained in a newsletter that the FPMR national directorate delivered to EFE. The Chilean Government considers the Marxist FPMR to be the armed branch of the Communist Party.

The National Accord was signed on 25 August by 11 rightist, center, and non-Marxist leftist political groups. In the document, among other issues, the political parties propose the holding of a plebiscite that will approve the grounds for a prompt and peaceful handing over of the government to civilians.

The Marxist left did not originally support the accord. It did however, consider positive the fact that the broad spectrum included political leaders that until recently belonged to the regime.

The FPMR has stated that it will support the accord with massive acts of popular rebellion and self-defense, such as barricades and bonfires built during the days of protest staged on 4 and 5 September. The leftist group stated that the purpose of these actions is to create an ungovernable atmosphere that will compel General Pinochet to step down.

The government's response, disclosed by Pinochet himself, was that there was a difference in principles and that the politicians that signed the accord were so-called democrats who sought a return to a formal and hollow democracy.

In the newsletter received by EFE today, the FPMR national directorate states that despite its disagreements and skepticism regarding the results of this proposal, they declare their willingness to join the accord. However, the FPMR states that it will only join the accord if it represents a step forward in ending Pinochet's regime and if it leads to the reestablishment of a democracy that will promptly solve the most urgent needs of fellow countrymen. The front also says that the accord will aid the majority, the unemployment, hungry, and those lacking minimum services.

Politicians View Accord

PY040030 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 27 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Asked about the accord reached by the Board for Reconciliation, National Action Movement (MAN) President Federico Willoughby stated: "I believe that the myth about the inability of the political leaderships to hold meetings and propose democratic alternatives is ending. This initiative will be truncated unless the agreement among the political forces is expanded, thus seeking to materialize the initiative as an expression of the entire citizenry, seeking a peaceful, lawful, and short-term understanding with the military regime."

"The military regime is forced to subsist as long as there is no civilian alternative representing at least a vast majority of the Chilean citizenry and guaranteeing that the PC [Communist Party] will be kept out, which were the two causes that led to the pronouncement of 11 September 1973, namely, the violation of instituionalism and then the communist danger," Willoughby added.

In turn, Radical Democratic Party President Jaime Tormo has stated that he was not invited to attend the meetings held by the Board for Reconciliation and that he is unaware of the reasons he was not. Nevertheless, Tormo stated that "everything linked to a reconciliation is good. I have not had any disagreements with anyone, but I believe that the accord is positive. Everything done to reach a consensus, however minimal, is welcome."

"I insist that the steps that have been taken have a very positive aspect. Everything leading to friendship or reconciliation is good because nations must live peacefully and fraternally. I personally endorse fraternity."

Rodolfo Seguel, the former president of the National Workers Command, has stated that "in the first place, we sincerely congratulate the church and Cardinal Fresno for this great initiative, demonstrating to the nation and the government that alternatives are possible and that there are people with higher interests, those for the fatherland. I believe that the recently released accord is fully within the boundaries of the proposals made by the Chilean workers, students, and the vast majority of the social sectors of Chile. We hope this accord does not mean a setback to the progress achieved by the social mobilization, as happened during the times of [former Interior Minister Sergio Onofre] Jarpa. Let the accord be supported by a broad social mobilization so that the Armed Forces understand that an understanding with the Chilean people is necessary and urgent."

In addition to stating that his party has ratified the approval given to the document by Carlos Briones, Socialist attorney Carlos Lagos has stated that this step was taken in keeping with the most popular trend pursued by his party. "I feel that the accord is very positive because the problem of leaving out the antidemocratic sectors is very clearly resolved. Therefore, I feel that the UDI [Independent Democratic Union] and the National Vanguard, more than other sectors, are more affected by the accord owing to their support of undemocratic ways. On the other hand, the accord is very important because of its prospects," Lagos stated.

In turn, Socialist leaders Carlos Briones and Dario Pavez have stated that they have not signed the document because they felt that "owing to its importance, the document could only be signed once the appropriate social party organizations ratified it."

Ramon Silva, the main USOPO [Popular Socialist Union] leader, has stated that he signed the document simply because he contributed to drafting it and because it was approved by consensus.

In the meantime, referring to the document in question, Republican Right leader Hugo Zepeda has emphasized that it was drafted "through shared sacrifices."

OPPOSITION LEADER VALDES SEES JUNTA 'SPLIT'

PM051345 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 29 Aug 85 p 9

[Interview with Christian Democratic Party Chairman Gabriel Valdes by Santiago Palacios in Buenos Aires -- date not given]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires -- [Palacios] How do you assess the possibility of a democratic transition in Chile?

[Valdes] I must tell you that the regime's situation has steadily deteriorated. A very major factor in this deterioration has been the crisis in the secret services and especially the profound crisis caused by the scandal sparked by the activities of many members of the Chilean Carabineros, an organization that has traditionally enjoyed great respect in the country.

It therefore caused great surprise and unrest among the public and it constitutes a serious political defeat for the government to have to answer to the judiciary, having for so many years denied its involvement in the ghastly kind of crimes that have been committed. Within this context, and on top of the economic crisis, which is very severe, the government feels very worn down, though it maintains the strength and ability to exercise very harsh repression by virtue of emergency legislation. As a result of this situation and at the request of the cardinal archbishop of Santiago, we held meetings of the leaders of the democratic parties, which form the broadest possible range in Chile. After a number of very intensive meetings, on Sunday evening we reached a consensus which is reflected in a document that has been delivered to the cardinal and which will be published shortly.

I believe that this is the most important event of the past 12 years because it shows the regime, its shows General Pinochet, that all the civilians, from the right-wing sectors which have supported the regime for 10 or 11 years to the left, are united in their basic demand for a return to democracy, and soon. It asserts the need for thorough changes to the Constitution dictated by Pinochet in 1980: Our aim is to proceed to a congress elected freely by means of a free [informal] and secret ballot. It is necessary to change a Constitution dictated in 1980 and whose implementation will not change until 1989. This Constitution is entrusted to the incumbent of the presidency, who according to the Constitution can only be Pinochet, so I say there has been a very fundamental change: There is a united belief that there must be a change in the Constitution, a change of philosophy, and a series of immediate measures such as basic freedoms and the dismantling of all repressive legislation.

[Palacios] To what extent did the crisis of the Carabineros indicate a deterioration within the ranks?

[Valdes] Its deterioration in the eyes of society is very great because every day we can see the courts and especially the independent and very courageous Judge Casanovas summoning and detaining high-ranking personnel and Carabinero officers. This blow is being felt by the government.

[Palacios] Has this crisis altered the balance of forces within the military institutions?

[Valdes] Military life in Chile is traditionally very secretive. What we civilians are trying to do is organize in order to isolate the military. We have no access to military information. However, I can tell you that what has happened within the Carabineros was the result of information supplied by the Army to the judiciary concerning the assassination of three communists involving several members of the police. This clearly shows that there is a lack of agreement within the Armed Forces. This government, whose sole source of support was its strong unity of command, is now split to its core.

[Palacios] The fact that a military prosecutor has ordered the arrest of Colonel Fontaine, head of the Carabineros Intelligence and Communications Directorate constitutes a difference as well, does it not?

[Valdes] Undoubtedly. But leaving aside the military crisis, I believe this is a time for looking ahead optimistically, on the basis of the accord that we have signed with the parties. Believe me, this really marks the countdown to the end of the dictatorship.

[Palacios] What importance do you attach to the fact that the strong sectors of the Popular Democratic Movement are not involved in this accord?

[Valdes] In fact it is basically the Communist Party that has been excluded. Most of the Socialist Party is included. The Communists were not invited to participate because they are committed to the use of systematic violence as a form of struggle. We do not agree with that. But the civil document is open to all signatures. There are no predetermined exclusions.

[Palacios] What is the relationship between this accord and the earlier one of the Democratic Rally Committee, which seemed broader?

[Valdes] I believe this document is more useful. First, because the right has been included and, second, because it embodies specific constitutional provisions, proposals. Without denying its merits, the previous document was a declaration of good intentions. I want to indicate something which I consider of fundamental importance: It was very difficult to isolate the government without the right's participation.

[Palacios] With regard to the U.S. stance on the Chilean situation, do you not believe that the State Department has scaled down its pressures?

[Valdes] This applies mainly to the accord for the use of Easter Island by U.S. aircraft. It would seem like new support for the regime. We opposed the agreement. In particular we do not want Childean territory to be involved in an international East-West conflict. But I do not necessarily believe that this implies a different attitude toward the Pinochet government.

[Palacios] But on a recent visit to Santiago, Secretary of Inter-American Affairs Langhorne Motley made some very thought-provoking remarks, did he not?

[Valdes] Yes, they were very lamentable remarks contrary to the interests of Chilean democracy. But it must not be forgotten that Motley is no longer an official.

[Palacios] Dr Valdes, you spoke of a countdown to the end of the regime. Apart from the political accord that has been reached, will there be a continuation of days of struggle to accelerate this countdown?

[Valdes] Political mobilization and social participation are a tool which we cannot do without. While avoiding any confrontation, bloodshed, and loss of life, we will promote as many days of struggle as necessary. Pinochet must realize at least that something is changing in Chile.

JUDGE DISQUALIFIES SELF IN TRIPLE MURDER CASE

PY061456 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Military Judge General Samuel Rojas Perez has disqualified himself for the second time in 20 days from jurisdiction over the trial for the kidnapping and murder of civilians, which was investigated for 5 months by Judge Jose Canovas Robles. Gen Rojas reiterated what he said early in August, that the events being investigated are under the antiterrorist law. In other words, this is a case of kidnapping to intimidate a sector of the population. The military judge said the military courts are only qualified to try terrorist crimes when the victim is a member of the Armed Forces or Carabineros and that this is not the case.

COMPANY SEARCHES FOR KIDNAPPED U.S. BUSINESSMAN

PA091719 Paris AFP in Spanish 1534 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota, 9 Sep (AFP) -- The management of the U.S. transnational Houston has initiated a massive search operation to find Michael Wayne Stewart, the company reported today. Hocol, the name of the Colombian branch of Houston in Bogota, released a communique to the press today in which it asks Stewart's kidnappers to contact the company as soon as possible. "We are concerned over Michael Stewart's abduction and are anxious to do all possible to secure his prompt release," Houston's communique states.

Stewart, 34, an assistant operations manager for Hocol, was abducted by unidentified individuals several days after he arrived in Bogota with his wife and two children. The kidnappers have not come forth. The communique adds that "the company has coordinated the return of Mrs Stewart and the children to the United States, where they are now with their family, but that they are extremely concerned over the fate of their husband and father." The Colombian police have acknowledged the American's kidnapping, but have stated they have no leads regarding the identity of his captors.

RAMIREZ REACTS TO U.S. REPORT ON CONTADORA OUTCOME

PA091837 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1712 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Bogota, 9 Sep (DPA) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo said today that the peace efforts conducted by the Contadora Group in Central America "first of all seek that the Central American peoples themselves find the solutions for the conflict affecting that part of the hemisphere." Ramirez Ocampo was referring to dispatches from the United States stating that, according to a report published by the influential daily THE WASHINGTON POST, the U.S. Government believes that "a collapse of the Contadora Group's peace process would be better than a bad agreement."

The report, which was given wide publicity today in Bogota's morning papers, states that in a secret report, the U.S. State Department notes that both the Salvadoran Army and the Nicaraguan "contras" are "far from achieving victory." Ramirez Ocampo returned this morning from Luanda, Angola, where he attended a meeting of foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement. He told the journalists who were at the airport on his arrival that "the meeting of the Contadora Group's foreign ministers -- Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico -- and the five Central American foreign ministers, which will take place on 12-13 September, will clarify the position of the countries involved in the conflict, and will also measure the willingness of the Central American countries to sign the Act for Peace and Cooperation proposed by the Contadora Group." Ramirez Ocampo stressed that the Contadora Group "received unanimous support for its peace efforts in Central America" at the Nonaligned Movement's conference in Luanda.

RAMIREZ INTERVIEWED ON CONTADORA, PEACE PROCESS

PA080331 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Sep 85 p 8 A

[Interview with Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo at his residence in Bogota by correspondent Patricia Lara -- date not given]

[Text] [Lara] During the recent Cartagena meeting, President Betancur said: "The time has come for making important decisions" for Central America. What did he mean by that?

[Ramirez] After 30 months of efforts by the Contadora Group, there is not much more to be discussed, at least from the legal viewpoint. I think that this is what President Betancur meant to say. There is not much time left to preserve peace. This was stated in the Cartagena communique. In fact, the Contadora and Lima Groups believe that time is against the peace process and that therefore, we must find satisfactory formulas soon.

[Lara] Does that mean that the time factor favors a military confrontation in the region?

[Ramirez] That seems clear.

[Lara] The Costa Rican president recently accused the Contadora and Lima Groups of adopting a partial position in favor of Nicaragua. In addition, the Costa Rican, Honduran, and Salvadoran foreign ministers will meet next Tuesday. If those countries decide to reject the Contadora document, would that be the end of the Contadora Group?

[Ramirez] It is difficult to say when the Contadora Group will come to an end. This would happen if the Central American countries show no willingness to negotiate or talk. As long as there is willingness to talk, we will continue insisting on the need for dialogue.

[Lara] Apparently there is a new Contadora document, which includes reforms that would guarantee the existence of democratic systems in all the Central American countries. It also seems that if Nicaragua signs this act, it would be a great step forward.

[Ramirez] The only pending chapter is the one related to security, which is one of the most controversial subjects.

[Lara] Has Nicaragua accepted the chapter on democracy?

[Ramirez] Yes. Furthermore, Contadora has gathered the opinion of the various countries regarding the security aspect, and there are enough elements to reach a consensus.

[Lara] Does this mean that Nicaragua is willing to hold talks with its internal opposition, including the Somozists and the other armed groups?

[Ramirez] Democracy should have no limitations. We have contended that the process of reconciliation and political participation should include all the forces accepting the democratic process. Therefore, if Nicaraguan political sectors are willing to take their struggle from the battlefield to the forums, we believe that they should be allowed to participate. Nicaragua has informed us of its willingness to invite opposition forces to participate in the debates for a new constitution. Nicaragua has also said that it will permit the participation in those debates of those not involved in the armed struggle.

[Lara] Would this also apply to El Salvador?

[Ramirez] Yes. When we refer to this subject, we are saying that whomever accepts the rules of the democratic game will be incorporated into civil life, which is similar to what we have been doing here in Colombia.

[Lara] We would like to make things clear. The current problem is centered on two things: 1) As long as there are military actions at the border between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, there are possibilities that incidents such as the killing of the two Costa Rican guards will take place; and 2) Both the Costa Rican and U.S. Governments have said that as long as the Sandinists continue to hold power in Nicaragua, an agreement is not possible (although they have supported Contadora most of the time).

[Ramirez] I believe that there are two issues in the conflict. The first one is that each Central American government should be able to live in peace, without facing threats from any power or any neighbor country; in other words, each country should be able to have the government it chooses. The second issue is that the hemisphere must receive assurances that revolutions will not be exported. It is essential to prevent any country from becoming a threat to its neighbors because of its military might. No country may think of itself as the holder of truth and, therefore, no country may export its revolution. We must seek a balance and grant mutual guarantees by juggling these two ambivalent issues.

[Lara] There is talk that a neutral, demilitarized zone, along the border between Nicaragua and Costa Rica would be satisfactory to the two parties.

[Ramirez] That poses some difficulties because the border on the San Juan River is a jungle area. That zone is more urbanized on the Costa Rican side. Nicaragua has removed a great number of people from that zone, while Costa Rica has not been able to. The creation of that zone, therefore, poses problems. However, Nicaragua announced that it was prepared to create one, even if it has to do so unilaterally. I do want to make the role played by the Contadora Group very clear: We do not seek to become an institution. We addressed the Central American problem because there was a vacuum in the region and because we felt that if war broke out there, it could spread to the other Latin American areas. We are involved in that area solely as mediators. Therefore, we lack decisionmaking powers and we cannot take sides. We set the stage for talks.

[Lara] Following a statement by you, former foreign minister [Carlos Rodrigo] Lemos Simonds said that the Contadora Group lacks the legal instruments to pressure the other countries to make decisions. And he added that the OAS has these instruments. Should most of Latin America reach a decision regarding peace in Central America, wouldn't it be better to discuss the issue and vote on it at the OAS?

[Ramirez] At the OAS meeting in Brasilia, I commented that unfortunately the OAS, the institution we want to strengthen, has been losing its ability to operate in the hemisphere, and, by way of example, I cited the problems of: the Central American crisis, which had to be discussed by an ad hoc committee, namely, the Contadora Group; the Latin American foreign debt problem which was discussed by a group created outside the OAS, namely, the Cartagena Group; and the Falkland Islands problem, which was handled by the United Nations, because the OAS was not enough.

[Lara] Were there previous efforts to discuss these problems at the OAS?

[Ramirez] In these three cases, some attempts were made. Unfortunately, the OAS's institutional mechanism was unable to handle these kinds of problems. Since we truly want to strengthen the OAS, in Brasilia we asked that an extraordinary meeting be held in Cartagena, on 2 December, in order to update its legal mechanisms. Moreover, we must distinguish between the work done by the Contadora Group up until the time the Contadora act becomes a public international treaty, and the international work done after the act becomes a public treaty. Until we reach that point, it is obvious that our job is merely to offer our good offices and serve as friendly mediators. Only when the act is signed and becomes a public document will the international links needed emerge and allow implementation of the regulations contained therein.

[Lara] How do you feel about the recent statement by Costa Rican President Monge doubting that peace can be reached through the Contadora and Lima Groups and accusing these groups of being biased toward Nicaragua?

[Ramirez] If the statement the news agencies attribute to Monge is correct, I regret that Monge has voiced that concern. However, we must make an analysis of the situation in order to understand Monge's statement. When two Costa Rican Civil Guardsmen died on the border with Nicaragua, Costa Rica asked the OAS to conduct an investigation. For that purpose, the OAS designated the Contadora Group countries. In the constant presence of the OAS secretary general, we verified the incidents at the site and submitted a report to the OAS. The OAS received it, and based on that report, it issued a statement regretting the incidents, pleading that there may not be a reoccurance, and urging the Contadora Group to find an understanding between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

[Lara] Do these incidents pin the blame on Nicaragua?

[Ramirez] The OAS report clearly stated that the shots that killed the policemen south of the San Juan River had to have come from the Nicaraguan side. It seems Costa Rica sought a stronger condemnation. However, all the OAS countries, including Costa Rica and the United States, reached a consensus on that statement. I think that if there were some doubts regarding that aspect, then it would have been better to express them at the time the statement was approved. Although we are permanently in contact with the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan foreign ministers, we are at an impasse because Costa Rica has said that it will not resume negotiations with Nicaragua until Nicaragua apologizes. On its part, Nicaragua said that the OAS has already passed judgement on the incidents, since there is an OAS statement deploring them.

[Lara] There is speculation that the U.S. Government is foreseeing three options, despite its praise for the Contadora and Lima Groups. The first option calls for a trade embargo; the second, for direct military intervention; and the third, for declaring war using any border dispute as a pretext.

[Ramirez] I believe that one of the major efforts by the Contadora Group has been precisely to avoid such outbreaks. It is better to talk than to fire a machine-gun.

[Lara] Mr Minister, where did the rumor that Argentina was proposing a military peace force start?

[Ramirez] I think that it came from a bad newspaper report. The Uruguayan and Argentine foreign ministers, to whom the rumor was attributed, corrected it.

[Lara] What is Guatemala's stance regarding the Contadora Group? It seems to be friendlier to the group than Honduras, El Salvador, or Costa Rica.

[Ramirez] Perhaps in no other country has the democratization process advanced as strongly. I think that the reflection on the domestic situation in Guatemala accounts for a continually positive attitude toward the Contadora Group. On the other hand, the comments that Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador have made about the act, despite the nuances, have been perfectly reasoned, are not filibustering games, and do not attempt to weaken the process, but rather these seek to attain a mechanism which is faster, more suitable, and more serious.

[Lara] Everything seems to indicate that there is a sharp conflict of interests in Panama and that that country is on the verge of a military coup d'etat. How would that affect the peace process?

[Ramirez] Obviously, you do not think I will comment on that. We believe in the strength of Panama's institutions and we hope that they will remain unharmed.

[Lara] What do you expect from the next meeting of the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers?

[Ramirez] We hope to meet in September before the start of the UN General Assembly, since a UN resolution approved last year gave us the mandate to submit a report to that organization through its secretary general. And we are going to fulfill that mandate.

[Lara] What repercussions will the adhesion of the Lima group [Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Uruguay] to the Contadora Group have on Latin America, on its unity, and on the OAS?

[Ramirez] From the standpoint of Latin America's people, perhaps 85 percent of them were represented at Cartagena. That means that there is really a Latin American consensus and that the hemisphere's democratic wave is producing results. The Contadora Group has received the support of the UN, the OAS, the EEC, the Group of 77, and the Movement of Nonaligned Countries. However, the backing of the Lima group will greatly strengthen political support for the Contadora Group.

[Lara] Why didn't Ecuador and Bolivia attend the Cartagena meeting?

[Ramirez] I am absolutely certain that the two countries fully share these ideals. Ecuador and Bolivia have explicitly expressed their support for the Contadora Group.

[Lara] The eight countries that attended the Cartagena meeting are having problems with their foreign debts. Considering that Colombia President Betancur dedicated more of his speech to the foreign debt than to Central America and said that the creditor countries should pay more attention to the debtor countries, can it be said that in Cartagena the creditors were urged to pay attention to the fact that a debtors club might be formed?

[Ramirez] Talking about the foreign debt President Betancur said that that was not the forum to discuss that matter. Nevertheless, he made some comments he deemed appropriate. The forum for the foreign debt belongs to the group that signed the Cartagena Consensus. However, considering developments such as the Havana meeting, it is worth noting that the 11 countries that signed the Contadora Consensus said that the foreign debt had to be negotiated country by country; that we are not creating a debtors club -- although we feel there is a creditors club -- and that the problem must include consideration of the interest rates, the payment terms, and our countries' revenues. This brings us to the problem of the exchange terms, and to the need of creating an overall frame of reference based on political negotiations between debtors and creditors. However, each country must conduct its own discussions on the foreign debt. We have not proposed a moratorium on the debt. We have reaffirmed that we are going to pay. However, we must grow in order to do so.

[Lara] How is our difference with Nicaragua over the San Andres Islands going?

[Ramirez] That has been overcome. Colombia's stance has been very clear and irrefutable. In fact, Nicaragua withdrew a map that included the San Andres Islands and had hampered our relations with Nicaragua.

[Lara] Galan [not further identified] proposed that the Colombian-Venezuelan dispute be frozen for 40 years. How do you feel about that?

[Ramirez] No comment. That is a very complicated topic, and our time is up.

ANTIDRUG MEETING HELD WITH ECUADORAN OFFICIALS

PA090327 Paris AFP in Spanish 1534 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Quito, 8 Sep (AFP) -- According to an official report, disturbing statistical data on the drug trafficking between Ecuador and Colombia were disclosed during a meeting of the members of a border subcommission on the prevention and control of drug abuse. The meeting was held in the Colombian city of Pasto. The Ecuadoran delegation was headed by General Jaime Espinoza, deputy attorney general, and the Colombian delegation, by Orlando Alzate, Narino state regional attorney general.

Ecuadoran authorities reported destroying 58 hectares of coca plantations, 700 arrobas of cocaine ready to be processed, chemical substances used to crystallize the drug, and small laboratories. Ecuadoran authorities discovered these plantations in Agrio Lake's Amazon jungle sector. Moreover, Colombian authorities reported destroying 147 hectares containing over 500,000 coca plants; nine homemade laboratories; 98 arrobas of coca ready for processing; a total of 10 gallons of acetone, gasoline, sulphuric acid; and other chemical substances in the places known as "La Hormiga," "Orita," "San Miguel," and elsewhere, in the Putumayo Intendency zone, located in the Amazon area. The authorities will plan new actions in the fight against drug trafficking.

BETANCUR VIEWS EFFORTS TO HALT VIOLENCE

PA042129 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Colombian President Belisario Betancur today answered a letter he received from some businessmen who asked him to adopt measures against violence in the region. In his letter President Betancur said that one should not be pessimistic. The businessmen expressed their feelings that nothing more could be done. The president said that steps had been taken to protect law and order; however, he did clarify that it was not possible to allot larger funds for war while ignoring other important areas. The head of state said that the government is sacrificing much to guarantee the tranquility of the people in Valle del Cauca.

DEPUTY OPPOSES FARC PLAN TO EXTEND TRUCE

PA081712 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota -- Deputy Castilla de Melo has stated that the country cannot continue to live with the uncertainty of never knowing when the guerrillas might attack. She said this in stating her opposition to the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] proposal of extending the truce. The country cannot continue with this situation with two or more armies ready to clash at any moment, because the citizens anxiety increases and their paralysis becomes more acute, the deputy said. She urged the guerrillas to participate in politics based on the guarantees the government has generously granted them. If the intentions of, or the reason for, the guerrillas is to participate in politics, the doors are open and they should use them, Deputy Castilla de Melo said.

MILITARY OFFICERS ATTEND REBEL MEETING

PA091447 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Sep 85 p 3-A

[By Jairo Cala Otero]

[Excerpt] Bucaramanga, 3 Sep -- For the first time since the pacification efforts began, two representatives of the Colombian Military Forces met with guerrillas of the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] and the Patriotic Union (UP).

The Military Forces members who attended that meeting are Colonel Humberto Velasquez Guete, commander of the 5th Brigade's B-2 [expansion unknown], and Major Orlando David Tatis, commander of Santander's F-2 [expansion unknown]. Velasquez Guete noted, however that he attended the meeting on an unofficial basis, indicating that he did so to listen to reports on abuses against peasants allegedly committed throughout many rural areas. The meeting lasted 4 hours and took place at the Chicamocha Hotel. Union representatives, farmers and peasant leaders, and political figures attended.

EPL INVITES FARC TO FORM 'GUERRILLA UNITY'

PA042237 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 31 Aug 85 p 4-C

["Open Letter" from Popular Liberation Army, EPL, to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC -- date not given]

[Text] Based on its unitarian policy and on the conclusions reached at the guerrillas' summit meetings, the EPL maintains its firm desire to take the steps necessary to discuss and solve the existing differences with the FARC.

The guerrilla organizations, as a part of the peoples and the revolutionary movement, have made many efforts on behalf of the unity of the guerrilla movement. Proof of this are the various summit meetings in which the analysis and proposals to solve the problems that stand in the way of obtaining this important objective, have been included as an important part of the work agenda.

Despite the existing differences, we have never sought to solve them through military actions, nor by taking arrogant and imposing positions. The guerrilla organizations solve our problems and differences politically. Therefore, we reiterate: "Not one more shot, not one more death."

However, despite the many efforts made so far, the FARC's V and XVIII Fronts maintain an unresponsive attitude. They have answered calls for unity with attacks on our fighters. The killing of two members of the Pedro Leon Arboleda Front, PLA, in Ituango; the repeated attacks on the Jesus Maria Alzate Front, JMA; the killing of people in Uraban, and the recent attempted attack on an encampment of the Francisco Garnica Front, FG, in Ure, Cordoba Department, just to mention the most recent incidents and which to the public are a clear demonstration of the aggressive attitude of these fronts; we want to make it clear that whenever we have responded it has been in self-defense.

It is not our intention to bring these issues to the public's attention to increase our differences, on the contrary, through this letter we again appeal to those fronts' leaders to let us sit down to discuss the existing problems; to the Central General Staff to discuss the unity problems of the guerrilla movement with the commission appointed during the last summit meeting. Only a political solution will benefit the revolutionary process; the opposite is to play into the hands of the enemies of our people.

Who aims and shoots at the freedom fighters, will never be a revolutionary; we should have our enemies in our rifles' sights. Therefore, we are convinced we have sufficient capacity and breadth to analyze the present situation and clear the way for a guerrilla unity.

REBELS ATTACK VILLAGE IN NORTE DE SANTANDER

PA091337 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 85

[By Juan Santiago Latorre Cante]

[Text] Attention. Three police agents were shot to death during the past few hours during an attack perpetrated by presumed FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] guerrillas against the police post in the La Esperanza neighborhood, Ocana municipality, Norte de Santander Department. We have learned that a group of armed men wearing uniforms exclusively used by the military forces raided the village, attacking the policemen with machine-gun fire.

It was confirmed that policemen Nelson Mejia Osorio, Sixto Castillo Gonzalez, and Hernando Salazar Londono were killed during the guerrilla incursion. The assailants seized communications equipment and the weapons carried by three policemen killed during the guerrilla attack. It was learned that police patrolmen and Army troops are combing the region in an attempt to recover the weapons and equipment seized by the subversives.

We may recall that more than 15 policemen have been killed in this department during the past few months. Some time ago, an ELN [National Liberation Army] group attacked a police patrol near Ocana, killing six agents, and afterwards, in another attack near [name indistinct], several policemen were killed during a clash with a guerrilla group.

PESO DEVALUED AGAINST U.S. DOLLAR

PA091655 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] During the course of this week, the Colombian currency was devalued 1.18 pesos against the U.S. dollar. That is, each dollar now costs Colombians 153.55 pesos.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO ARGENTINA, POLAND -- The Colombian Government has designated former Minister Hernan Vallejo Mejia and Alvaro Escallon Villa new ambassadors to Argentina and Poland, while Pablo Ruben Vernaza has been appointed new deputy government minister. Vallejo replaces Humberto Gonzalez Narvaez. Escallon Villa replaces Humberto Avila Mora. Vernaza replaces Victor Ricardo. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO In Spanish 26 Aug 85 p 8-A PA]

NEW CAUCA GOVERNOR -- Retired Colonel Victor Jose Gomez Gomez has been appointed by President Betancur as new governor of Cauca Department to replace Diego Castrillon Arboleda, who resigned for personal reasons. [Summary] [Bogata Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 6 Sep 85 PA]

ALFARO LIVES GROUP ON BANKER'S DEATH, TRUCE

PA071847 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The urban guerrilla Alfaro Lives group kidnapped journalist Diego Oquendo for several hours in order to give him the personal documents and letters of banker Nahim Isaias. Journalist Diego Oquendo was surprised as he was leaving his morning program on Radio Vision and taken later to an unknown place where he met with Arturo Carrilo of the Alfaro Lives group leaders, who gave him two handwritten letters by Isaias addressed to his nephew Robert Isaias, asking him to expedite his release.

The leader of the Alfaro Lives group asked the authorities to perform an autopsy on Isaias' body to confirm that the Alfaro Lives group did not shoot the kidnapped industrialist. It was also learned that the rebel leader, in response to a request by journalist Oquendo, said he was willing to grant an indefinite truce as long as the government of President Leon Febres Cordero promulgates measures of popular benefit.

ACTIONS IN SUPPORT OF GUAYAQUIL MAYOR THWARTED

PA091944 Paris AFP in Spanish 1704 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 9 Sep (AFP) -- The Ecuadoran police today thwarted municipal attempts to interrupt the food supply in the public markets as a means to obtain the cancellation of an arrest warrant against Guayaquil Mayor Abdala Bucaram. The mayor was sentenced to 4 days in jail for spreading false rumors against the government of President Leon Febres Cordero.

Municipal trucks spread gravel on the strategic Cinco de Junio Bridge, which links downtown Guayaquil with the heavily populated neighborhoods of the northwest, causing a huge traffic jam early in the morning when thousands of workers travel to their jobs.

Municipal inspectors linked to the mayor also interrupted the slaughter of cattle in the municipal slaughterhouse while Radio Sucre reported alleged plans to cut off the supply of drinking water to the city.

The union of sanitation workers was forced to interrupt the collection of garbage and municipal trucks spread gravel on other streets in Guayaquil.

Nevertheless, the supply of food returned to normal at 0630 when the police opened the markets. The merchants refused to support the mayor whom they accuse of committing a number of abuses and outrages against the city.

On Saturday, Bucaram was sentenced to 4 days in jail by Police Intendant Enrique Campuzano unless Bucaram proves his remarks to the press in which he said that the government acted arrogantly and irresponsibly when it ordered a military command group to storm the hideout where a terrorist group of the Colombian M-19 [19 April Movement] and the Ecuadoran Alfaro Lives were holding Ecuadoran banker Nahim Isaias. Isaias and five terrorists, mostly Colombians, were killed in that action.

Bucaram's remarks and the sentence against him are just the epilogue of a long history of verbal antagonism between Bucaram and the government. Bucaram is also facing the possibility of a military trial for having made statements which the Ecuadoran Armed Forces consider to be offensive to the press in New York.

Bucaram is one of the most prominent members of the leftist opposition to the government of conservative President Febres Cordero.

IMF DELEGATION VIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY092344 Paris AFP in Spanish 0629 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Asuncion, 6 Sep (AFP) -- IMF sources stated here today that Paraguay's economic situation is even more critical than it was a year ago. These sources have suggested that the government make profound changes in the general scheme of the national economy.

A few days ago, an IMF delegation headed by South African Desmond Lashman began a visit to Paraguay to check some documents and statistics and at the same time to hold interviews with high-ranking government officials and representatives of the private banks and productive sectors to assess the real state of the Paraguayan economy. The IMF experts have proposed a general adjustment of the national economy without limiting it to a readjustment of the exchange rate which, treated separately, could be more harmful than advantageous, they stated.

According to the IMF sources, the Paraguayan economic authorities reported that the central administration is conducting a thorough study of the country's situation and the prospects in a short and medium term. They also revealed that the authorities are deeply concerned about the possible effect that the exchange rate could have on the budget and public accounts, and also over the implementation of the personal income tax that would encounter a strong reaction from those who would be taxed.

INTERIOR MINISTER BANISHES TWO MOPOCO LEADERS

PY090255 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Sep 85 p 9

[Text] On orders from the Interior Ministry, two Mopoco [Colorado Popular Movement] leaders were banished to the country's interior 6 September. Enrique Riera, Mopoco vice president, and Alejandro Stumpfs were banished to Caraguatay and Mbuyapey, respectively, under custody of agents of the Interior Ministry. Reliable sources contacted yesterday said that the measure was adopted for security reasons, and that the order was carried out on Friday, 6 September.

An Interior Ministry source stated that "this organ of the state will decidedly and firmly act to defend the country against those who are obsessed with the intention of destroying its peace, progress, and tranquillity." The Interior Ministry will probably issue a communique on Monday, 9 September, explaining the facts and reasons for which the two politicians have been banished.

PLRA SECRETARY GENERAL MARIO SAGUIER ARRESTED

PY090312 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0242 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 8 Sep (EFE) -- Mario Abdon Saguier, secretary general of the outlawed Authentic Liberal Radical Party (PLRA), was arrested today outside the Asuncion area that is in a state of siege, and brought to the headquarters of the Asuncion Central Police. High-ranking sources of the PLRA have confirmed that Saguier, a 40-year-old lawyer, was arrested, possibly because he participated in a PLRA meeting in Aregua, 30 km east of Asuncion, which was held without police permission. The police broke up the meeting, which was attended by some 70 people, and arrested Saguier, apparently for having assumed responsibility for the meeting, the sources informed EFE.

WAGNER INTERVIEW ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

PY311457 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 11 Aug 85 Opinion section pp 6-8

["Text" of "exclusive" interview with Foreign Minister Allan Wagner by LA REPUBLICA journalist Alberto Brun in Lima; date not given]

[Text] Brun: Could you review the activities of your ministry since 1980?

Wagner: For any country, foreign policy is the reflection of its international attitude toward the promotion and defense of its interests. It is not true that the Foreign Ministry alone outlines and implements this policy. According to the Constitution, foreign policy is one of the responsibilities of the president of the nation and a task in which various other sectors of the administration participate, through the Foreign Ministry.

Therefore, whatever was or was not done between 1980 and 1985 was decided by the previous administration, and I will not pass judgment on it. As far as Peruvian missions abroad are concerned, it is true that there are shortcomings and vacuums that must be corrected in order to carry out a dynamic foreign policy, in keeping with the in-depth social changes to which our government is currently committed, capable of furthering the permanent interests of our foreign policy.

We plan to correct this situation within the framework of austerity and efficiency, carefully allocating the means and funds available to the Foreign Ministry, which currently represent only 0.4 percent of the national budget.

Brun: In this regard, there is a strange situation: The Andean Pact was organized mainly by Peru. However, there are currently no Peruvian diplomats in this organization, as there are none in the Latin American Economic System (SELA). Everything is being handled by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Tourism, and Integration. Is this the way things will continue?

Wagner: It is true that the Foreign Ministry played a decisive role in the drawing up and signing of the Cartagena Accord. It also played a prominent role in this subregional organization during the seventies.

Following the issuance of the organizational law of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Tourism, and Integration in 1981, this ministry assumed most of the responsibility for Peru's participation in the Andean Pact. Something similar has happened with SELA, although we must not forget that Ambassador Carlos Alzamora was SELA secretary general for 4 years and performed outstandingly.

I have held talks with Cesar Atala, the minister of industry, commerce, tourism, and integration, who is my friend in addition to being a colleague in the cabinet. We have discussed joining forces to reactivate the Andean Pact and increase our country's participation in the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and SELA.

Regarding the former objective, everyone knows that during the recent presidential inauguration chiefs of state and representatives of the Andean Regional Group (GRAN) who were in Lima issued a communique stating their political will to pull the sub-regional process of integration out of its deep crisis. They decided that in order to implement the appropriate measures, a meeting of the Andean Council of foreign ministers and other ministers involved should be held immediately. I am currently in touch with my colleagues in the region to coordinate this meeting.

Brun: The Foreign Ministry seems to have forgotten about the Andean Pact. Will it do something about it now?

Wagner: As our president has said, integration is the only answer to our Latin American crisis. It is also an appropriate instrument of the Andean nations for promoting joint development and facing our economic dependency and crisis. Therefore, it is necessary to validate, without delay, integration as a political process to achieve our economic development and independence.

However, the integration process cannot be considered only from the point of view of trade. According to the Cartagena Consensus, the integration process should include social, cultural, and political aspects. Therefore, considering all these aspects, you can see that our ministry will have an important role in the process.

Brun: Another astonishing case: Peru was a real leader in the 200-mile territorial waters issue. However, in the end it did not sign the Law of the Sea Convention, and the deadline for becoming a full member has expired. Is there any possibility of Peru becoming an "associate" member, and do you know why the former government adopted this attitude?

Wagner: I understand that the previous government alleged that a national debate was required to approve this convention, and later it alleged that a consensus was needed.

I personally believe, as I have often said, that Peru should join this convention, because I consider it an instrument in keeping with our national interest and one that upholds the Peruvian theory on 200-mile territorial waters.

I am committed to work on this subject, and you can be sure that any decision made by the executive branch and Congress will be fully compatible with our constitutional order.

Brun: Will the Foreign Ministry again deal in the economic field?

Wagner: Yes, economic diplomacy, or diplomacy for development as we call it today, is a must in our ministry. Our foreign policy is the expression of our general state policy as shown to the international community. Therefore, it should remain at the service of our country's objectives, which are to achieve economic development and independence, particularly in the following areas:

-- the foreign debt;
-- the promotion of exports and subsequent acquisition of foreign currency;
-- the Pacific Ocean basin;
-- the progressive opening of missions and consulates in Asia, Africa, and Arab countries.

Brun: Incidentally, the debt payment schedule consists of allocating 10 percent of the country's exports to amortize the debt. This totals some $350 million. How will this sum be distributed among the many creditors?

Wagner: The decision announced by the president of the republic in his inaugural address to allocate a maximum of 10 percent of our export income is a mature and realistic one consistent with the interests of our people and those of the creditors themselves, who must view the reactivation of our economy as a concrete possibility for Peru to improve its payment capabilities.

This decision has already gained international recognition, as expressed by several news media which consider it a viable alternative between the extremes of a unilateral refusal to pay and the orthodox adjustment scheme advocated by the IMF, which has led our country to economic collapse and hyperinflation and has depressed per capita income to levels of some 20 years ago. In keeping with these circumstances, the servicing of the foreign debt will be closely linked to the development of our exports.

Brun: Payment in kind to the USSR is another success scored by the Foreign Ministry. What are the chances of adopting this procedure with other countries?

Wagner: I agree with you that paying creditor countries with nontraditional products is a highly advantageous formula and one of the few alternatives left to debtor countries like Peru which are affected by the acute deterioration in terms of exchange. This is also a way to promote our nontraditional exports and thus reactivate our economy. The Foreign Ministry will unswervingly promote this payment method and extend it to other creditor countries.

Brun: On the other hand, concerning the USSR, is it possible that the fishing accord will be renewed after the embargo on the fishing ships?

Wagner: The fulfillment of the agreement on fishing cooperation signed in 1971 and the possibilities it offers for the development of cooperation in the fishing field between Peru and the USSR will be on the agenda of the forthcoming meeting of the Permanent Joint Subcommission of Peruvian-Soviet Fishing, which is to meet later this year.

Concerning the fishing contract between EPSEP [Public Enterprise for Fishing Services] and Sovrbyflot, this is a decision that concerns the Fisheries Ministry.

Brun: President Garcia's speeches have led one to believe that he wants to restore to Peru its earlier leading role among the nonaligned countries. The foreign ministers meeting that will prepare for the 1986 summit will be held in Luanda (Angola) in September. Will you attend? What projects will you undertake?

Wagner: For more than a decade Peru has chosen to adopt an international position of nonalignment vis-a-vis the superpowers, accepting the principles and the original purposes of the Nonaligned Movement.

It is our government's goal to strengthen and give impetus to Peru's participation within that movement in the areas and tasks that have been appropriate since its founding, placing special emphasis on increasing its role as a valid interlocutor for the Third World in the debate on the problems of international peace and security, the North-South dialogue, and the new international economic order.

This decision was thoroughly expressed by the president during a meeting with all the representatives of the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement who attended the presidential inauguration. These are the outlines of the stand Peru will adopt at the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting to be held in Luanda, which I plan to attend.

Brun: It has been reported that President Garcia has offered to host the nonaligned summit meeting in Lima in view of the problems posed in holding it in Iraq. But South America has previously hosted that event, in Havana.

Wagner: We are aware of the circumstances that again make it difficult to hold the next nonaligned summit in Iraq.

This has given rise to reports on the aspirations of other member countries to offer their capitals as the venue for the summit.

It will be at the forthcoming meeting in Luanda where, reconciling positions and by consensus, a decision will be made in this regard. It must be taken into account that the last summit was held in New Delhi and that India has been presiding over the movement for the past 4 years.

Therefore, it is to be presumed that the venue of the seventh summit, and consequently the leadership of the movement for the following 4-year period, will go to another region.

Brun: The president has been talking about strengthening the Contadora Group through the participation of Peru and other countries. How would this be handled, and what form would that strengthening take?

Wagner: The Central American crisis and its political, strategic, and security concerns and consequences involve the entire region. Therefore, it is urgent for all Latin American countries, in keeping with the principles of solidarity and joint action, to firmly and unswervingly support the Contadora Group in its mission of promoting peace, democracy, and development in the Central American region, without the meddling of powers foreign to the region.

It is in this sense that the president's inaugural speech must be interpreted as proposing the establishment of a support group of the Contadora Group. This has already materialized through the declaration issued by the Peruvian, Argentine, Brazilian, and Uruguayan foreign ministers at that time. Active consultations have already been undertaken with the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group to implement this support.

Brun: The president has stated emphatically that Peru supports Nicaragua because it is defending its sovereignty. The president even mentioned that a group of physicians is getting ready to work in that country along with a group of Argentine physicians. What is the warning lying behind this action, and what do you believe President Reagan's reaction will be?

Wagner: Respect for and the promotion of the principle of nonintervention in the domestic and foreign affairs of other states has been, is, and will be Peru's unrenounceable policy. This can be seen in the final judgment and international behavior of Peru in favor of the many decisions in multilateral forums on this matter, particularly those adopted by the UN Security Council supporting Nicaragua.

As for the humanitarian assistance the president has offered, I can only add that such an offer is in keeping with the Peruvian Government's spirit of Latin American solidarity. I am not aware of any reactions to this and, at any rate, it is not up to me to speculate on it.

Brun: Panamanian President Ardito Barletta does not appear very enthused about a possible meeting of presidents in Panama.

Wagner: I believe that a statesman with the qualifications and standing of President Ardito Barletta, who has a recognized record as a staunch advocate of Latin America, cannot show a lack of enthusiasm, much less disinterest, in such a significant and influential initiative as the one proposed by President Garcia. That proposal will have to be planned opportunely because of its serious preparation and consideration of substantial issues.

Brun: It looks as though relations with Cuba will not improve. The message Fidel Castro sent to President Garcia last 28 July was considered irrelevant by local newspapers, and President Garcia's position on the foreign debt and the connection Cuba seeks to establish between the East-West conflict and a question strictly concerning North-South relations did not sit well with Havana. The two people denied safe-conduct to leave the country remain at the Peruvian Embassy. What prospects do you see for this situation?

Wagner: The concept implied in your question calls for a clarification. The differences over the problems you mentioned and others of potential international interest should not necessarily affect relations between two states.

The pending bilateral problems have their appropriate channels through which they can be dealt. In this regard, the Peruvian Government intends to solve them as soon as possible so an adequate level of bilateral relations can be re-established.

Brun: Has there been any response to the proposal to suspend arms purchases and establish some sort of mutual surveillance of war materiel, as set forth by President Garcia?

Wagner: Expenditures on armaments are considered so negative and onerous as to arouse international concern. President Garcia's proposal has been well received by the world community.

We are confident that neighboring countries in particular will respond with the same positive attitude to the president's announcement of a reduction in purchases of aeronautical materiel and that the announcement will constitute a powerful catalyst for the limitation of arms expenditures in Latin America. This process will be actively promoted by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry.

Brun: The execution of this plan will demand the time-honored dynamism of the Foreign Ministry. How will it be executed?

Wagner: I can answer your question by saying that there will be austerity, for example by doing away with the ostentation of building an embassy or castle in New York.

A more rational distribution of personnel will permit savings. An embassy can then be opened in Nairobi to cover the southeast African countries, another in the Ivory Coast to take care of the West African countries, and perhaps another one in some country in southern Africa. We have considered opening a consulate in Hong Kong, establishing an embassy in Saudi Arabia to cover the Arab Peninsula, and reopening an embassy in Morocco.

DIPLOMATIC TIES TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH ANGOLA

PY092011 Paris AFP in Spanish 0403 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Lima, 6 Sep (AFP) -- The Peruvian Foreign Ministry announced today in Lima that Peru and Angola have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the level of concurrent ambassador.

An official communique states that the agreement is in accordance with the Peruvian foreign policy of broadening relations with the African continent and the nonaligned countries, condemning the illegal occupation of Namibia and all forms of racial discrimination, and that this foreign policy is based on the principles of international law.

It was reported that the agreement was reached in Luanda, where Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner is attending the meetings of the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Countries.

PANAMANIAN FORCES CHIEF NORIEGA VISITS LIMA

PA 050419 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Panamanian Defense Forces commander in chief who has been in Peru for the past 2 days, will be received tomorrow afternoon by President Alan Garcia, with whom he will discuss matters of security and bilateral interest.

Gen Noriega met this morning with Navy Minister Admiral Julio Pacheco Concha and Admiral Jeronimo Casseratto, Navy general commander. Later he attended a dinner offered by former classmates who graduated from El Chorrillo Military Academy the same year as Gen Noriega.

Gen Noriega was also decorated last night at the Navy Casino in Lima with the Peruvian Navy's highest decoration, the Cross of Naval Merit.

Meets Garcia, Returns Home

PY061528 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] At noon today General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the commander of the Panamanian National Guard, paid a formal visit to President Alan Garcia Perez. The Peruvian Navy yesterday awarded the Peruvian Cross of Naval Merit to Gen Noriega, who has strengthened ties of bilateral friendship. Gen Noriega received training at the Chorrillos Military School.

At 0100 President Garcia, Gen Noriega, and Senator Armando Villanueva del Campo observed the changing of the guard at the Government Palace.

The illustrious guest and his entourage left for home in the afternoon.

IGLESIAS VISITS JAPAN, SEEKS SUPPORT ON DEBT

OW060801 Tokyo KYODO in English 0719 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 6 KYODO -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias Friday appealed for Japanese support to ease the country's mounting foreign debt which he said is worse than a year ago, Japanese officials said. Iglesias, however, pledged that Uruguay has no intention of reneging on its foreign debt obligations, estimated at 4.6 billion dollars.

Iglesias, currently in Japan to attend special Uruguayan events at the Tsukuba Science Exposition, made the remarks in a meeting with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Uruguay, with a population of 2.9 million, is among the heaviest indebted nations per capital in Latin America.

Iglesias sought Japan's support for what he called "political dialogue" with the creditor nations on social plights caused by economic austerities, Japanese officials said. Iglesias asked that Japan and other advanced countries take up the debt problem at the next economic summit to be held in Tokyo next year. Abe promised to study the Uruguayan request, according to the officials.

Iglesias blamed falling prices of primary products and the drying up of foreign investments as major factors dragging down the economies of developing countries. The debt situation in Uruguay is getting worse and the economic plight has translated into social difficulties, Iglesias said.

Noting that an international debtors' conference held recently in Havana had suggested "cancelling" foreign debts, Iglesias assured that Uruguay will fulfill its foreign debt obligations, according to Japanese officials.

On Central America, Iglesias said the security situation there is getting worse with the countries in the region losing interest to tackle Nicaragua's conflicts with Costa Rica and other neighbors.

PUBLIC SECTOR FOREIGN DEBT RESTRUCTURED

PY091550 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2343 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Sep (EFE) -- Uruguay has achieved a basic agreement with the Committee of Banks calling for a multiannual restructuring of the foreign debt over a 5-year period. The country has also obtained more funds through the agreement. This is how Uruguayan Economy and Finance Minister Ricardo Zerbino summed up the results of negotiations in the United States for refinancing the foreign debt of Uruguay's public sector.

On his return from New York, the minister stated today that there are still some details to be cleared up, but the most important point is that basic and essential agreements regarding the economic aspects have been reached.

Zerbino also stated that the period obtained for payment is also important: 12 years following a 3-year grace period: 1985-87. He stressed that this means we have a basic and essential breathing period that will allow the country to enjoy the growth rate over the next few years on a different basis and without financial worries.

The minister also stated that the payment period granted will prevent the country's having to expend an exaggerated proportion of its export income to service the debt. This is something new, he added, a new step that has been achieved in the renegotiation of the debt with several countries.

He expressed his belief that the negotiations have benefited from Uruguay's tradition of complying with its foreign commitments and the respect thus gained by the country.

Zerbino also stated that the IMF has not imposed any type of modification to the economic policy that the Uruguayan Government has implemented, a policy that will be maintained. The ghost of the IMF must be eliminated; that ghost haunted us in the past, but it no longer has any type of influence, he concluded.

Blanco Party on Debt Handling

PY091825 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Wilson Ferreira Aldunate has made his party's support for the government subject to the meeting of certain conditions and stated that the results of the handling of the foreign debt are not good. Speaking at a ceremony to honor General Aparicio Saravia in Santa Clara de Olimar, the president of the Blanco Party Executive Board conditioned his party's support to the executive branch on the establishment of development cooperation and the refinancing of the domestic debt.

Ferreira Aldunate also emphasized that the results obtained thus far in handling the foreign debt are not good and asked the government to implement an agricultural and livestock policy, which does not currently exist.

PRESS SPECULATES ON POSSIBLE FIDEL CASTRO VISIT

PY061924 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0211 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 5 Sep (EFE) -- The Uruguayan Government could be backed into a corner if, despite a lack of diplomatic relations, Cuban President Fidel Castro decides to travel to Montevideo, according to the afternoon Uruguayan daily MUNDOCOLOR. MUNDUCOLOR termed sensation-seeking Castro's possible trip to attend the meeting of the Latin American Parliament which will begin in Montevideo on 10 October.

According to the publication, a trip by Castro to Montevideo while the meeting is being held would bring Cuba into the political limelight once again this year. The afternoon daily also warned that such a trip would put the Uruguayan Government into the difficult situation of having to deal with something after the fact.

Meanwhile, the progovernment daily EL DIARIO stated that any problems arising from the visit could be overcome, because the situation is favorable and Castro would merely be attending an international event for which Uruguay happens to be the host country.

The news about Fidel Castro's trip cropped up in Brazil, where the Latin American Parliament met in June of this year. It has been mentioned in Montevideo that Brazilian lawmakers will act as go-betweens. Some Uruguayan lawmakers who recently traveled to Cuba said Fidel Castro had conveyed to them his desire to visit Montevideo, where he last visited in 1959, shortly after the victory of the revolution he led from Sierra Maestra.

Uruguayan Foreign Ministry sources have stated that no concrete negotiations are under way to resume relations with Cuba, which makes a trip by Fidel Castro to Montevideo in less than 1 month highly improbable. However, diplomatic spokesmen indicated that circumstances do not rule out Castro's trip. Nevertheless, they added that it would be difficult for Castro to travel to Uruguay without first initiating some contacts and rapprochement, none of which has taken place.

For its part, MUNDOCOLOR stressed that there is nothing to prevent the trip, and anything can be expected of Castro in view of his psychological profile, even an unannounced trip to Uruguay. The afternoon daily added that this would be just the kind of spectacular move Castro makes and in keeping with his publicity-seeking attitude.

While the press speculates, sources of the commission preparing the meeting of the Latin American Parliament have made it clear that for the time being Fidel Castro is not listed among those who will attend.

MLN-TUPAMAROS REITERATES RESPECT FOR LAW

PY050315 Paris AFP in Spanish 2028 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Sep (AFP) -- The need for the National Liberation Movement-Tupamaros Faction (MLN-Tupamaros) of Uruguay to act within the framework of the law was reaffirmed today at an assembly of this group, which during the sixties and seventies conducted urban guerrilla warfare. The provisional directorate of the Tupamaros has stated in a document that it ratifies the importance of not giving the increasingly isolated reactionary groups any type of excuse to unleash the weight of their aggression onto the shoulders of the people.

According to the MLN, it will not be them who through blindness or clumsiness will be the cause of reactionary armed aggression against the workers, the people, or parliamentary democracy. The movement, whose leaders were released some months ago under an amnesty, also reaffirmed its undeniable commitment to support the people in the struggle they must carry out to obtain their definitive freedom. The MLN-Tupamaros began operating in 1963, and in 1972 the Armed Forces broke up their armed faction.

STATE, PRIVATE EMPLOYEES HOLD PARTIAL STOPPAGES

PY100323 Paris AFP in Spanish 2204 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Sep (AFP) -- Uruguayan state and private employees today held partial stoppages in solidarity with the (state) railroad workers who have been on strike for a month. The stoppage, called by the largest labor organization in the country, the Interunion Workers Plenum and the National Convention of Workers (PIT-CNT), was observed for 1 hour per shift in the two sectors of this organization. The transport sector, however, stopped its activities for 4 hours.

The railroad workers strike in demand of better salaries sought a few weeks ago the solidarity of fuel distributors and their refusal to deliver fuel to departments in the country's interior. The position of the distributors provoked an almost total shortage which was later resolved when the measure was lifted.

According to official sources, the railroad workers' strike was one of the causes of the suspension of the multisectoral talks which the government began in August with opposition parties, the unions, and businessmen seeking a national understanding of socioeconomic problems.

CONSALVI ON U.S. REPORT ABOUT CONTADORA FUTURE

PA091847 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1628 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has said that he is not absolutely convinced of the existence of a secret report that shows that the Reagan administration is interested in a failure of the efforts of the Contadora Group. Minister Consalvi was questioned a few minutes ago at the Miraflores Palace in relation to the highly publicized U.S. report. He said that if it is true, it should be considered as such: a viewpoint of the Reagan administration that does not agree with that of Venezuela and of the rest of the Contadora Group countries.

BUDGET FOR 1986 TO REFLECT DROP IN OIL PRICES

PA010240 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 20 Aug 85 p 2-A

[By Jorge Villalba]

[Text] Yesterday Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua told the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies that fiscal revenues will drop 4 billion bolivares in 1986 because of the reduction in oil prices.

Azpurua explained that, according to the latest estimates sent to his office by the Energy and Mines Ministry, revenues from oil will decrease 65,744,000,000 bolivares, which has been calculated on the basis of an export volume of 1,410,000 barrels a day and a sales price of $24.50 a barrel.

Thus, fiscal revenues in 1986 will drop from 110 billion to 106 billion bolivares. However, the finance minister said that these are simply preliminary, conservative figures that may change up until early October when the Finance Ministry will formally submit the bill on the 1986 budget to Congress.

The finance minister, who appeared before the Finance Committee of Congress in the company of Cordiplan [Office of Coordination and Planning] Minister Leopoldo Carnevalli and Eduardo Mayobre, corrdinator of Ocepre [expansion unknown], briefed the legislators on the 1986 budget estimates and the effect of the decisions adopted by OPEC and the executive branch last month on oil prices on such estimates.

Before beginning his discussion, Minister Azpurua stressed that these are estimates that may be calculated more precisely at a later date.

Regarding these figures, he said that the original estimate of oil revenues totaled 67,592,000,000 bolivares and that it was based on an export volume of 1,410,000 barrels a day and a sales price of $24.50. However, this estimate had to be reduced by 2,208,000,000 bolivares, which represents the difference between the income tax payable on the original 1985 estimates and the taxes payable at the current export and price levels, which total 65,744,000,000 bolivares.

With regard to the estimates, Azpurua noted that the sales price has been conservatively adjusted by $2.07 for next year although the reference price used to calculate the oil royalty climbed from $14 to $22.02 per barrel in order to bring it closer to the commercial value of extracted oil as defined by law.

In addition, he recalled that the parity of the oil dollar will be changed beginning in January 1986 from 6 to 7.50 bolivares per dollar.

Regarding the current level of exports and prices, the finance minister admitted that exports have dropped to 1,356,000 barrels a day but the sales price shows a tendency to become stabilized at an average of $25.81 per barrel.

According to the information offered by Minister Azpurua and complemented by Ocepre director Eduardo Mayobre, the internal revenue is holding itself within the estimates of somewhat more than 40 billion bolivares.

According to the figures presented to the National Treasury for tax purposes through 30 June and the estimates for 1986, the tax on liquor brought in 701 million bolivares; customs brought in 969 million bolivares in customs duties, 1,879,000,000 bolivares in taxes paid on imports, and 1,049,000,000 bolivares in cigarette tax; not including what was produced in other areas such as profits made from foreign exchange transactions, state enterprises, revenue stamps, transit duties, port captain's office, and other lesser revenue.

Ocepre Director Mayobre warned that his office expects a slight and temporary drop in the use of cigarettes because of the high prices but said that this would only be temporary because experience has proven that the use tends to increase.

Cordiplan Minister Leopoldo Carnevalli answered questions made by several deputies especially regarding the impact of the budget expenditure on the economy and the effects of the Additional Investment Plan (1986-88) in the amount of 45 billion bolivares.

Regarding the possibility of a budget expenditure impact capable of getting the country out of its crisis, Carnevalli said that evidently it does not seem to be enough since it has maintained itself almost constant. However, he stressed that the budget is not the only way that the executive branch has to inject funds into the ceremony.

Carnevalli added that the 1986-88 Additional Investment Plan in the amount of 45 billion bolivares seeks a minimum of investment compatible with a small growth of the economy since it is 15 billion bolivares per year above the public sector's consolidated expenditure. However, he stressed that a part of those investments could be included in the ordinary budget.

Regarding the sources for the financing of this plan, he said that in addition to the funds allotted by the National Treasury (the above mentioned investment funds included in the budget expenditure), credits will be granted by multinational organizations such as the IDB and that these funds will be used for projects like Bauxiven [Venezuelan Bauxite Company], Edelca [expansion unknown], Trumiquire Dam, and other adueduct projects.

BRIEFS

DOLLAR RESERVES, OIL REVENUE -- Venezuela's dollar reserves as of 31 August totalled $13.413 billion, $7.807 billion of which are free reserves. Meanwhile, oil revenue as of that same date was $922 million. [Summary] [Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 85 PA]

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS -- Rear Admiral Hector Hurtado Toro has been appointed principal of Venezuela's Naval School. He replaces Rear Admiral Finool Mora Casanova. Rear Admiral Humberto Medina Arellano is the new finance director of the Army, replacing Rear Admiral Tulio Antonio Marquez, who was named Naval attache to the Venezuelan Embassy in Madrid. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 22 Aug 85 pp 2, 10 PA]

SENATOR SAYS COUNTRY WILL CONTINUE TO PAY FOREIGN DEBT

FL092222 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2310 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Institute of Political, Economic, and Social Studies of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party has stated that Mexico does not wish to suspend payment of its foreign debt. The director of this institute, Senator Angel Aceves Saucedo, said the Federal Government of Mexico will continue to meet its obligations related to servicing the foreign debt. The latest renegotiation of a part of the foreign debt, he added, made progress possible in the payments to international banks. Nevertheless, Aceves Saucedo said, Mexico, as a debtor nation, must grow economically in order to pay; that is, it must create wealth in order to meet its foreign debt servicing obligations. The official said that Mexico, which has always met its foreign financial obligations, enjoys great prestige in the international community.

PEMEX DIRECTOR PROJECTS $4 BILLION DEBT REDUCTION

FL051415 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0355 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 4 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Pemex Director Mario Ramon Beteta reported today that by the end of 1985 Pemex will have paid $3.7 billion of its foreign debt and one billion pesos ($341 million) of its domestic debt. Beteta was addressing representatives of 42 countries of the international financial market. He informed them that, in the last 3 years, Pemex has tackled the country's economic problems with realistic measures, administrative efficiency, and productivity. He acknowledged tha fact that the international oil market has had its ups and downs, for which reason Mexico will receive about $500 million less in foreign exchange than planned for this year for crude oil sales abroad.

With regard to domestic finances, Beteta said that as of 31 July 1985 Pemex had paid into the treasury 1.426 trillion pesos ($483 million) in taxes and that by year's end this figure will have increased to 2.735 trillion pesos ($1,273,000,000). Later he said that, as of 31 July 1985, Pemex had earned 369 billion pesos ($11 million) [figures as received], and that by year's end its total earnings will be 800 billion pesos ($27 million) [as received].

PEMEX, COSTA RICA'S RECOPE CANCEL OIL AGREEMENT

PA010154 Paris AFP in Spanish 0420 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Aug (AFP) -- The Costa Rican and Mexican oil enterprises agreed today to cancel an agreement whereby Mexico has been giving technical assistance to explore crude deposits in Costa Rica, it was officially announced.

Pemex and the Costa Rican Oil Refinery (Recope) have signed a "cancel agreement" whereby Pemex is relieved of "any obligations that entail carrying out works in Costa Rican territory," a Pemex communique specified. According to the agreement, it was decided that Recope's debt with Pemex for an unspecified amount be "kept within the framework of the San Jose Agreement," a pact through which Mexico and Venezuela finance at low interest 20 percent of the petroleum they supply to Central America countries. The agreement also specifies that the drilling equipment Pemex maintains in Costa Rica will be transfered to Mexico and Pemex will offer equipment of lesser capacity to Recope so it can purchase it "under truly attractive conditions."

After signing the agreement, Recope Chairman Roberto Dobles and Pemex Director Mario Beteta emphasized -- before several officials including Costa Rican Industry, Energy and Mines Minister Calixto Chavez -- that the terms of the agreement will "serve as a precedence for negotiations from government to government" on economic and petroleum policy.

PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR U.S. GOVERNORS MEETING

PA091710 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta left for the United States at noon as special guest of the annual conference of southern U.S. Governors. President Ardito Barletta will be the keynote speaker at the event that will bring together 17 southern U.S. governors, including those from the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. More than 300 U.S. businessmen, including bankers and Latin American investors, will be present to hear the president's address, which will deal with Latin America's situation and interests. Legislators Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque and Rigoberto Paredes, and Raul Arango, Raul Brostella, Alberto Navarro, Jaime De la Guardia, Gabriel Lewis Galindo, and Aris De Icaza complete the presidential entourage. Representatives of the National Investments Council and the Panamanian Tourism Institute will be on hand to brief conference participants on the many investment options available in Panama. President Ardito Barletta will return to Panama on Monday.

We approached the president before he boarded the Miami-bound flight. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] [Ardito Barletta] I was invited to give my views on Latin America's future and the mutually beneficial relations that can be established between the United States and Latin America. This will be a good opportunity to explain what the possibilities are and to emphasize the spirit of cooperation that can be developed over the next several years in order for the Latin American countries, through their own effort but with international cooperation, to overcome their current problems in a mutually beneficial fashion. We expect to conduct a constructive exchange with the meeting's participants through which we can reach all of the U.S. media to inform the United States regarding what Latin America is, what it can do, and the international support it needs.

[Unidentified Reporter] Mr President, is there any connection between what you will say at this meeting and the foreign debt problem?

[Ardito Barletta] The issue will be raised, but in a very general way since that topic is neither the beginning nor the end of Latin America's development or the trade opportunities that exist between the United States and the Latin American countries. [end recording]

U.S. DONATION TO GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED

PA041521 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Sep 85 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Excerpt] Upon announcing the U.S. Government's second donation to Ardito Barletta's government, Ambassador Briggs stressed the Reagan administration's support for the current Panamanian Government. This gratuitous transfer of funds is aimed at supporting the Panamanian Government's program for financial stabilization and economic recovery. According to the U.S. diplomat, "it reflects the U.S. Government's policy of supporting the restoration of civilian and constitutional governments, which constitute the democratic foundations in this country and in the region." Considering the injustice that has prevailed in the relations between Panama and the United States, any payment to our country would be historically justified. However, under the current circumstances, this statement, besides being a warning of the coupist intentions of certain Panamanian sectors, according to the foreign press, reveals serious concern over our country's democratic stability. Panama's economic and fiscal problems will not be solved with this or future donations from Washington. The Panamanian crisis is essentially political, and it is caused by the illegitimacy of the current government imposed through a fraud that President Reagan hastily applauded and now props up in view of the coup threats posed by the same ones who perpetrated the fraud.

COSTA RICA

MONGE INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

Discusses Reform, IMF Relations

PA091930 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 1 Sep 85 p 8 A

[Part one of interview with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge by LA NACION's Elberth Duran Hidalgo; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Duran Hidalgo] Last year you said that based on the situation at that time you were convinced that the current obsolete government structures could only be reformed with de facto measures. Do you still believe this? Would you relate this to the initiative of introducing reforms via a new constituent assembly?

[Monge] Yes. The government structures and the bureaucratic hypertrophy make many projects and plans fail, preventing their partial or total realization. Thus, the country demands an institutional reorganization. This is not possible under the current constitutional guidelines because one of the branches requiring major changes is the legislative branch. That is why I said that this institutional restructuring cannot take place under normal conditions and can only be implemented under a de facto regime. However, I am sure that the people are not willing to pay such a high price to achieve that end. I am in favor of total constitutional reform, which would inevitably require a constituent assembly. My disagreement with those who are promoting this initiative is that I feel that not only one party should agree to it; there should be a consensus of the majority and democratic sectors which represent 70 or 80 percent of the electorate.

[Duran Hidalgo] Would the reforms include the judicial branch?

[Monge] Definitely. That government branch also needs changes. Some magistrates have already pointed out the necessary changes. If it is only a matter of getting the people together to draft the reforms, it should be done. The three government branches require renovation and modernization.

[Duran Hidalgo] You arrived at the presidency with the aim and promise to stabilize the economy and begin its reactivation. However, the executive president of the Central Bank said that this reactivation will not take place during your government. Do you consider this reality a failure of your administration?

[Monge] No. when we assumed power, the situation in the country was chaotic and threatened our social and political stability. I think that the stabilizing policies definitely rescued us from the abyss in which we were about to fall. I do not fully agree with the judgment made by Eduardo Lizano, our distinguished collaborator at the Central Bank, that the reactivation will be delayed until the next administration. With great efforts, the current administration has already taken important steps. We have created the financial and economic structures that will enable the next administration to step up the reactivation.

"It is not that nothing has been done toward that objective. We must admit that the transition from stabilization to reactivation has been very difficult because some of the stabilizing measures contradict those necesary for reactivation. In my opinion, this transitory period is one of the things for which we will receive credit in the future. It has been a transition without disturbances. In other areas, this step has been accompanied by social violence and equally drastic adjustments in the economy of other countries. [no end quotation mark as published]

[Duran Hidalgo] By the way, we understand that the IMF insists on a reduction in public expenses, and that it has also made recommendations such as granting wage increases below the cost-of-living increase. Is there fear that the IMF might redouble its hard positions?

[Monge] Definitely. Our relations with the IMF have been very difficult. Many Latin American countries have not yet arrived at an agreement as we have. We have mentioned the dramatic situation in the past. The agreements signed and those pending are difficult, as they entail accepting certain cold, inflexible, and strict technocratic measures that do not take into consideration social and political realities. However, a lack of understanding with the IMF would be catastrophic. Costa Rica has already experienced this. We all know what happened in August 1981 when the government practically broke off with the IMF. We had to face a financial blockade, inflation erupted and almost wrecked the country's economy, and we lost control of the money exchange market. This was at a time when the parity of the colon was determined by the speculators on Central Avenue. Now we do have control over our foreign exchange market.

"We are currently going through a difficult phase with the IMF. I believe we have already used all of our arguments at the technical level. Now we must resort to the political level so that the IMF and its authorities realize that there are certain conditions demanded by its experts which we simply cannot comply with because they would threaten the country's stability, would reverse the progress made thus far, and would give us a bad image. This is what we want to prevent. We do not want to assume commitments with the IMF and later be accused of not keeping our word.

"At the IMF political level, we will present the other arguments, which our democratic institutions consider very important. Above all, we want the IMF to understand that if we do not accept certain recommendations it is not out of stubbornness or capriciousness in maintaining an inflexible position, but that after objectively analyzing those recommendations, we have concluded that they would be detrimental to our efforts for economic reactivation. Furthermore, we must be responsible and should not acquire commitments that we cannot honor."

Views Contadora Group, OAS

PA092012 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Sep 85 pp 1, 8 A

[Part two of interview with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge by LA NACION's Elberth Duran Hidalgo; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Duran Hidalgo] Since you have assumed a more direct role in your foreign policy, it seems to be more contradictory and confusing. You have accused the OAS and the Contadora Group (Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama) of being ineffective. At the same time you have said that the Latin American countries have not shown solidarity for our country while, on the contrary, thay have been in collusion with Nicaragua. What are you seeking with these positions? Don't you believe they could lead us to isolation? Or is it to create the adequate framework for the greatest rapport with the United States in view of the lack of international support we have received?

[Monge] Whether we like to dislike the OAS actions and functions, and whether we agree with or are frustrated by the Contadora Group's efforts, these are the only two options we have available. Therefore, I maintain our position before the Contadora Group and the OAS with the hope that some day Costa Rica's truth will prevail and will be heard and supported by the Contadora Group and the OAS.

However, I do not seek a separation, as some groups have recommended here. If there were a better option than the Contadora Group, we would seek it. However, for the time being the only strategy I can follow is to state our truth, although this truth has not yet penetrated into the Contadora Group or the OAS.

[Duran Hidalgo] Your two longest trips have been to Europe and Asia. Why haven't you carried out a similar tour of Latin America? Why haven't you -- practically -- conducted any personal diplomacy in Central America?

[Monge] In Latin America I have taken advantage of the installation of democratic governments in Argentina, Uruguay, and Venezuela. At each opportunity I met with heads of state. I did the same at the Quito economic conference. I have also had many telephone conversations with the Latin American presidents. Regarding Central America, I have not visited Nicaragua as president. I have invited and have been in contact with the Panamanian presidents; I have even had frequent meetings with them. I have had telephone conversations and have received Jose Napoleon Durate. I have held talks with Roberto Suazo Cordova and invited Oscar Mejia to Costa Rica as a gesture of support for the democratization process in that country. However, the conditions have not made it necessary to conduct a tour of Central America that would benefit our country. Meanwhile, the trip to Europe was absolutely necessary from the political viewpoint in order to clarify Costa Rica's position and reality. The trip to Asia was also necessary, as its purpose was to attract investments and try to obtain and expand the areas of economic cooperation with the three powerful nations that are not within the political orbit of Marxism-Leninism (Japan, South Korea, and the Republic of China in Taiwan).

TAIWANESE VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES, MEETS MONGE

PA080255 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] On his arrival in Costa Rica this afternoon, Li Teng-hui, vice president of the Republic of China, said that the peoples of Costa Rica and the Republic of China have the same desire for freedom, democracy, and peace. On the basis of these common ideals, we are united by close ties of friendship, he added. He said that at the invitation of President Luis Alberto Monge, he has the honor of visiting this beautiful land of incomparable natural beauty, a flourishing economy, high educational levels, and strong democratic institutions. I also know that Costa Ricans are characterized by their hospitality and friendship, so I am very pleased to observe and learn from you, the vice president said.

In recent years, cooperation in the political, economic, technical, agricultural, and cultural fields has expanded relations between the peoples of Costa Rica and the Republic of China. Vice President Li Teng-hui said that President Monge's visit to his country in May contributed to the strengthening of friendship between the two peoples and governments. He also said that he is bringing a special message from President Chiang Ching-kuo for President Monge and the Costa Rican people.

President Monge met with the Republic of China vice president for approximately 45 minutes. They analyzed topics directly related to bilateral ties and the country's political, economic, and social situation. President Monge recalled important aspects of his visit to the Republic of China and expressed the Costa Rican people and government's gratitude for the aid received from the Taiwanese people for the agricultural and fishing sectors.

As a demonstration of the friendship between the two peoples, Horacio Morales, San Jose municipal president, presented the keys of the city to Vice President Li Teng-hui this afternoon. San Jose is the sister city of Taipei, capital of the Republic of China, in accordance with an agreement signed by the two local governments 3 years ago. The visitor expressed thanks for the San Jose municipality's gesture. He said that countries are linked by the friendship of their people and government and that this is the case with Costa Rica and the Republic of China.

As part of Li Teng-hui's program, he and his retinue will travel with President Monge and Vice President Arauz to Ocotal, Guanacaste. Working meetings will be held on Saturday and Sunday in that tourist resort to review the bilateral cooperation programs. The Chinese delegation will be returning to San Jose on Sunday afternoon. On Monday it will visit the Legislative Assembly, the Supreme Court of Justice, and Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

EL SALVADOR

3,545 GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY SURRENDER SINCE 1982

PA091327 Paris AFP in Spanish 1915 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Sep (AFP) -- A total of 3,545 guerrillas have surrendered as deserters at various Salvadoran military garrisons between 1 January 1982 and 6 September 1985, according to an official report published today.

The Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa) reported that 2,125 of the deserters belonged to the People's Liberation Forces (FPL), and 812 to the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP). Likewise, 208 of the rebels are from the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC), 199 from the Armed Forces of Liberation (FAL), and 201 from the FMLN.

The most desertions took place in 1984 with 1,124, followed by 1983 with 1,093, and 1982 with 717. So far in 1985 611 insurgents have deserted, according to the Army.

ARMY, GUERRILLAS CLASH; CASUALTIES REPORTED

PA091221 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 6 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] San Miguel, 6 Sep -- Following almost a week of relative peace in the chaotic eastern zone, the guerrilla fronts have started their actions and have engaged in fierce clashes in Jiquilisco, California, and Santa Elena, Usulutan Department, as well as in the area of Ciudad Barrios, San Miguel Department, and Yamabal, Guatajiagua, and Sociedad, northern Morazan Department, according to reports from military commanders in this city.

Atonal Battalion troops yesterday engaged in a fierce clash with guerrilla forces at Las Marias farm, in the village of Las Marias, California jurisdiction, Usulutan Department, from 0900 to 1100. The military force discovered and destroyed a rebel camp. It was reported that two helicopter gunships attacked the extremists' hideouts with machine-gun fire and rockets. The Army began an operation in the zone yesterday morning. The sources said there were casualties, but the actual number is still unknown.

There were also clashes between rebels and units of the 6th Infantry Brigade yesterday morning in Santa Elena, Usulutan Department. The clashes started at 0730 and concluded at about noon. It was reported that some dead and wounded were sustained during the action.

A report from San Fracisco Gotera, Morazan Department, reveals that fierce clashes took place yesterday in the area of Canton Piedra Luna, between the towns of Yamabal and Guatajiagua, north of the department's capital. Troops of the 4th Infantry Detachment recently clashed with members of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade (BRAZ) in that area.

The Armed Forces also clashed with guerrilla forces advancing through the zone of Canton El Tablon, Sociedad jurisdiction, Morazan Department. Clashes also took place later at Corinto, Morazan Department, and it is reported that some men were killed and others wounded; however, no details are available yet. It was revealed that helicopters attacked the rebels with rockets during the clashes.

Finally, all of Usulutan Department is without electricity. The emergency generator started working last night; however, it is only offering service to San Miguel, La Union, and part of Morazan.

War Materiel Siezed

PA091328 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] A large amount of explosives, medicines, and other war materiel were seized and destroyed by the Paratroopers Battalion this morning in the general area of Los Mangos, Nueva Concepcion jurisdiction, Chalatenango Department, according to reports from civilian sources. The information reveals that a guerrilla camp was located there and that a clash ensued between the rebels and military forces following its discovery. One youth, presumably a guerrilla, died during the clash.

At least three guerrillas have died during the past hours from clashes with military members of the 1st Infantry Brigade's Soriano Battalion, according to the latest reports from the Armed Forces Press Committee. A clash occurred at Quebrada El Bejuco, El Paisnal jurisdiction, north of San Salvador. The sources add that one AR-15 rifle, a considerable amount of ammunition, and accessories for artillery pieces were later found and seized.

Spokesmen of the Mariona Prison's directorate have told YSU that a total of 59 common and political prisoners have been recaptured to date. They added that Santos Cecilio Molina Aguilar, a common prisoner, was taken back to the prison during the past hours. Last 12 July 149 prisoners escaped from the Mariona Prison, helped by the FMLN. Security forces continue to look for the remaining prisoners who are still at large.

Military sources from Chalatenango Department have reported that electricity was restored to all the northern zone this morning. The sources added that the electricity was cut as a result of the heavy storm which hit the area last night, and not due to leftist forces' attacks, as previously reported.

Likewise, civilian sources add that the military operation by 4th Infantry Brigade forces has continued; however, there is still no information available concerning the results and military activities.

The national Navy has continued its surveillance of the Salvadoran coasts, particularly at Jiquilisco Bay, after the presence of FMLN guerrilla forces was detected last Thursday. The sources add that the survelliance has continued day and night to prevent the leftists from smuggling in weapons aboard small boats. Civilian sources in Puerto Parada told Radio Cadena YSU that the rebels move throughout the zone day and night. So far there are no reports concerning armed clashes with military forces.

RIGHTS COMMISSION VIEWS CHARGES, COLOMONCAGUA

PA080422 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Communique issued by the nongovernmental Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, CDHES; date and place not given -- read by unidentified CDHES member]

[text] The nongovernmental CDHES clarifies to our people, to national and international humanitarian organizations, and to the world's peoples:

The statements by Americo Mauro Araujo Martinez [name as heard], Commander Hugo -- who was arrested by National Police -- which were published in the 5 September newspapers and which seek to link us with political-military organizations opposed to the government, are completely groundless since they fall within the government's policy against the humanitarian institutions.

We also want to state that since its creation on 1 April 1978, efforts have been made to try to discredit our institution because of its eminently humanitarian work. Those efforts seek to silence our voice in denouncing human rights violations. To this end, four of our members have been murdered and three others have disappeared.

We again want to state that our circumstances are adverse because the Salvadoran Government has set the conditions under which we must carry out our humanitarian work, which includes helping the victims of the repression. Our members do not have the slightest guarantees of protection due to the campaigns that the government carries out against us.

The charges made by the National Police through prisoners are part of the government's policy against humanitarian organizations and institutions that struggle for the respect of human rights in our country and a system of social justice. By trying to link us with political-military organizations, the lives of our members and their families are endangered. This is nothing new for our institution since efforts have been made in the past to try to link us with sectors that have taken up arms.

In order to continue these practices that are an attack on human rights, our people continue living under a state of seige that since 1980 has been extended month by month. It restricts constitutional guarantees -- one of which is freedom of expression -- and legalized physical and psychological torture of prisoners in order to obtain extrajudicial statements.

In view of the above, the nongovernmental CDHES strongly protests the government maneuvers to discredit our humanitarian work and we demand:

1. A halt to this tactic that only hinders the work of the humanitarian organizations.
2. The lifting of the more than 5-year-old state of siege.
3. Respect for the Salvadoran people's human rights.
4. The continuation of the dialog and the negotiations with the FDR-FMLN as the only feasible solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

We hold the Salvadoran Government responsible for any consequences that may result from these accusations against the institution, its members, and other aforementioned organizations. We issue a call to the people of El Salvador and the world not to be deceived by these maneuvers against our institution, which defends the victims of the repression and struggles against the social injustice against the people.

[Words indistinct] obtained by our institution, at 1400 on Thursday, 29 August 1985, troops of the Marcala Battalion of Honduras, supported by helicopter gunships, violently raided the Salvadoran refugee camp in Colomoncagua, Honduras. In the most irresponsible manner, they carried out actions against our compatriots, which included machine-gunning, beatings, and arrests. Initial reports indicate that 3 refugees were killed, 50 wounded, and 7 arrested.

The Honduran Government states that it was a clash between Honduran Army soldiers and Salvadoran guerrillas. It thus tries to distort the reality of the action, which has no justification. Our institution strongly protests this treacherous action committed against defenseless brothers who have had to seek shelter outside our borders as a result of the violence in our country that is caused by the social injustice against the Salvadoran people. This action against our compatriots, which is worthy of genocidal armies, has surpassed the limits of the current violence. It is part of the policy of the government and the Army of the neighboring country which seeks to force our brothers to be repatriated against their will. Our brothers do not want to return to their places of origin as long as the minimum guarantees for their return do not exist.

We also denounce this action as a continuation of the Honduran Government's maneuvers. It had previously set a deadline for the refugees in Mesa Grande to leave the camp. This is also part of the counterinsurgency plans for a possible invasion of our territory. We demand that the Salvadoran Government issue a protest note to the Honduran Government due to the disrespect for the Salvadoran refugees in that country. We demand that efforts be accelerated so that there will be security for the refugees and so that they can return to their places of origin. we demand a continuation of the dialogue and negotiations with the FDR-FMLN as the only rational solution to the Salvadoran conflict. We demand guarantees that there will be no more raids against the refugees. We issue a call to the national and international humanitarian institutions and organizations and the people of El Salvador and the world to condemn this type of outrage that violates the most essential human rights and to express solidarity with our brothers who flee from the violence in the country.

For the respect of human rights, the nongovernmental CDHES.

GUERRILLA LEADER ON ZONA ROSA ATTACK, REACTION

PA100256 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0030 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Interview with Companero Ismael Dimas Aguilar, Alias Ulises, leader of the Mardoqueo Cruz Urban Commando units that carried out the 19 June attack in Zona Rosa, by unidentified questioner; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Companero Ulises, within the framework of an increasing U.S. intervention in our fatherland, how do you all evaluate the operation carried out by the Mardoqueo Cruz Urban Commandos against the gringo invaders in Zona Rosa in San Salvador?

[Ulises] Regarding the operation in El Salvador, [words indistinct] is within the framework of the FMLN General Command, to the effect of fighting the enemy throughout the national territory, including in the enemy's own backyard, and against all of the elements responsible for (?this unjust) war against the people. The gringo military (?advisers) are directly responsible for this war. They are an active part of the U.S. counterinsurgency plan. U.S. imperialism finances and feeds the Duarte regime in every sense. The (?advisers) are the ones who train the puppet Army pilots and troops. They are the instructors and on many occasions have ordered bombings and masaacres against our people. There is proof of this. Meanwhile, the CIA is responsible for the espionage and intelligence used to destroy and annihilate the revolutionary movement. Therefore, they are actively involved in this war.

The gringo (?advisers) as well as the members of the CIA are legitimate military targets. We reiterate that our objective was the annihilation of gringo advisers; that is, two captains and three sergeants who were advisers, and two members of the CIA. We also captured (?three) Chileans who collaborated with the (?gringos). So if the advisers and CIA people do not want to be military targets, they can withdraw from our fatherland and leave the puppet Army to work on its own. Returning to the advisers' activities, the people and their vanguard, the FMLN, would have long since toppled the puppet government and the Army -- as my people want a [word indistinct] and free fatherland -- had it not been for the economic, political, and military aid the gringos give them. Therefore, U.S. imperialism is responsible for the prolongation of the war, and the people must pay the social costs of this prolongation. This is not fair because the people and the FMLN do not want war, an imposed war. We love peace, peace with justice, dignity, and liberty.

Having spent all of our resources to achieve peace, we have risen up in arms in a people's struggle to achieve the objective we are fighting for. Our operation is for the people's recovery, because the gringos are trampling our fatherland and ridiculing our sovereignty, to which all Salvadorans have full rights.

[Question] Companero Ulises, could you describe the operation of justice against the gringo invaders in Zona Rosa?

[Ulises] Yes. We were informed that 12 gringo advisers would arrive that night in the Zona Rosa, which is a bourgeois zone. We planned the operation in a very (?intelligent) manner, and we checked the objective for immediate execution. We do not know why only six gringos arrived. Now, how did we get this information? There are many possibilities: from the people, and even from the enemy ranks themselves. We must stress the issue of the dead and wounded civilians. In the shootout several civilians were wounded and killed. The shootout was between our forces and enemy forces patrolling the area. However, we never use [word indistinct] rifles, and the forensics doctor said that one of the wounds sustained by a civilian was inflicted by a PG-3 rifle, which we never use.

[Question] Companero Ulises, our people have witnessed a propaganda show by Napoleon Duarte regarding the Zona Rosa case. What can you tell us regarding this situation?

[Ulises] As we said in one of our communiques, they have carried out this propagandist show to get out of a difficult situation; Duarte has to tell Reagan something. It was a desperate measure, very elaborate even for a lie. I would like to explain some things. For example, Companero Walter, whose legal name is Jose Antonio Funes Figuerosa, according to the enemy participated in the Zona Rosa incident. Then there is a disabled companero who has been at the Mariona Prison since April 1984.

Regarding the captures, in our (?party's) communique we explained this situation. Nevertheless, I want to say that a measure of this type was to be expected from Duarte. In response to the enemy's inability to capture those of us who participated in the operation, the enemy captured any persons who looked suspicious and made them pass as members of the Mardoqueo Cruz Commandos. They do this with blackmail and torture, [words indistinct] in other people's mouths -- thoughts that these people are not even aware of. This is nothing new on the enemy's part. It only reflects the ineptitude of their intelligence methods. Not even Duarte himself believes in his supposed proof.

The propaganda show demonstrates that Duarte had to tell Reagan something because the Mardoqueo Cruz Commando units were intact and ready to fulfill any order from the FMLN General Command. Meanwhile, we want to call attention to the enemy's continued threats and blackmail against the relatives of revolutionary companeros because they have had nothing to do with these actions. We reiterate to Reagan, that if we wanted to [words indistinct] those methods, we are certain that they could not stop us.

[Question] Through Radio Venceremos, we continue in contact with the leader of the Mardoqueo Cruz Urban Commando unit which participated in the action at Zona Rosa. We are interviewing Companero Ismael Dimas Aguilar, Companero Ulises.

Companero Ulises, the next question deals with the following: The enemy has presented three youths as alleged participants in the action at Zona Rosa. What can you tell us in this regard?

[Ulises] [Words indistinct] the capture. In this case, what the enemy did was to capture my brother. It captured somebody else there who [word indistinct], they they have made them accomplices or pretended that they participated in the Zona Rosa action. They had nothing to do with this action, especially not my brothers, who do not get involved in anything.

The only thing is that they knew me and knew that I work in the [word indistinct] commandos.

[Question] Companero Ulises, included among all of the ridiculous arguments raised by Duarte, there are the famous composite drawings, of which our people have made so much fun. The composite drawings are [word indistinct] delivered by the gringos. What is your opinion regarding Duarte's blessed composite drawings?

[Ulises] Yes. Regarding this matter, [word indistinct], it is not true that the composite drawings are of our companeros, of our commandos. It is impossible to identify a person during a big shootout, and much less when one has never seen such person, and then at night. That is impossible. How can anyone recognize anybody during a big shootout like the one at Zona Rosa, when the first thing anybody [words indistinct] is (?to defend himself or lie on the floor)? One does not stand up and look at anybody's face to see who he is. This is an absolutely ridiculous action by the enemy's intelligence corps.

The composite drawings are [words indistinct] expert policemen who can do nothing but torture [words indistinct] to any Salvadoran. If the basis of the investigation were those composite drawings, it was only logical for them (?to capture) anyone, as they have done. The only ones who can believe in the veracity of the composite drawings are people of little intelligence. That way the [word indistinct] they will never find out anything.

[Question] Companero Ulises, what do you think of the manner in which the enemy is handling through the media this entire case of the execution of the gringo invaders?

[Ulises] Well, many times the media do not (?raise the true reasons) for fear of repression by the regime. Despite this, they do present some sound information. What I find quite repulsive are the programs of Channel 10 [not further identified], the press, the bulletins issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, and in general, the reports from those who work at the Culture and Communications Ministry. All they know how to do is lie and misinform the people. However, nobody believes the reports issued by the Culture and Communications Ministry.

It is important to note that the more the bourgeoise news media lie, the more popular support they lose while, on the other hand, the listening audience of the people's radios, which are Radio Venceremos and Radio Farabundo Marti, grows. They are the only means to learn the truth about developments in El Salvador.

[Question] What role did our people's support play in this operation to execute the gringo invaders at Zona Rosa?

[Ulises] [passage indistinct]

VENCEREMOS VIEWS DOCUMENT ON U.S. AREA POLICY

PA100243 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The important U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST has published a secret State Department document in which the Reagan administration acknowledges the total failure of its military plans in Central America.

In conclusion, the report states that U.S.-supported forces in Nicaragua as well as in El Salvador are making no progress and are in need of more aid to avert defeat.

In a portion analyzing the Salvadoran military situation, the secret document concludes that neither side seems to be in a position to win the war. We recall what President Ronald Reagan said a few months ago: In El Salvador, the battle has already been won; now we have to win the battle in Nicaragua.

It seems that that dream has fallen flat on the floor and that, to the contrary, the United States is recalling what General Paul Gorman, Southern Command chief and U.S. strategist, once said during a moment of realism: In a war against insurgents, a government that cannot win is bound to lose.

In El Salvador, the government and the United States, far from wininng the war, are experiencing failure after failure in all their plans to contain the advance of the revolutionary movement and the deterioration of the regime.

They implemented an economic recovery plan and failed; they implemented a political plan to recover support and failed; they implemented a military plan to recover territory and Army morale and failed. They failed despite increased U.S. military and economic aid, despite an increase in troops from 15,000 to 40,000; they failed [word indistinct] although they secretly acknowledge it.

As a result, all the ridiculous statements by their puppets Duarte, Vides Casanova, and Blandon have become trash. Despite this, in their conferences they announce successes and victories that [words indistinct]. The United States realized that all its military support and million-dollar investments cannot win the war in El Salvador, and it is now seeking a way to gain time.

The State Department document is a secret (?instruction) instrument for U.S. ambassadors in Central America, explaining that in view of the impossibility of a military victory by Duarte against the FMLN, they must support him in his policy of calling for dialogue to try to contain the political attrition against his regime.

In the same vein, U.S. tactics against the Contadora Group's efforts are now in the open. According to the secret document discovered by the U.S. press, the anti-Contadora line is as follows: Given that U.S. military victories in Nicaragua and El Salvador are impossible to achieve, the objective is to prolong the Contadora Group's efforts. [Words indistinct] the State Department decided that a collapse of the Contadora process is preferable to the signing of the peace document currently under discussion.

All U.S. measures in Central America [words indistinct]. That is the general conclusion of the secret report: The objective is to gain time and prolong conflicts. This is the objective of the military aid and training as well as of the economic and political programs of Duarte; to prolong those conflicts that they cannot win. This is also the sole objective of the U.S. dialogue policy in El Salvador as well as at a regional level within the Contadora Group.

The United States wants to prolong wars that they cannot win. This is not only [word indistinct] because it increases social costs of the peoples, but it is also dumb. They have not learned well the law that their own Gen Paul Gorman formulated: The government that does not win a war against a guerrilla is bound to lose. This law still applies with a prolongation of the conflict. The longer it takes a government to succeed in winning a counterinsurgency war, the more profound will be its defeat.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF COUNTRY 'CONSOLIDATED"

PA091933 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] After street disturbances, lootings in the center of the capital, generalized protests against the high cost of living, and even a mysterious attempt to promote a new change in the leadership, the Guatemalan Government achieved total control over the country on Friday night and consolidated it over the weekend.

According to various national sectors, the possibility that the disturbance will continue tomorrow, Monday, is almost nonexistent and if they do break out, the security forces will quell any criminal action because the immediate causes of popular discontent have disappeared.

The consolidation of the military regime headed by General Oscar Mejia Victores less than 2 months before the elections guarantees the continuation of the process of democratic opening as well as its main expression; the election of a new government. Nevertheless, in view of the country's serious economic situation, a number of labor strikes demanding higher wages are planned for the coming week. This is the next problem the regime will have to face.

STORES, TRANSPORTATION SERVICES RESUME OPERATIONS

PA100406 Guetemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2350 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Activities at markets are normal again after certain irregularities over the weekend, when vendors decided to join the protests and demonstrations that occupied national and international attention. Due to the tranquility of the weekend, stores and services have resumed normal operations. Urban collective transportation services have returned to normal, with the only difference being that upon paying fares, the people show tickets. Therefore, after 9 days of tension, everything has returned to normal.

Private schools opened the week in full activity, while state schools have not reopened yet, as they are awaiting orders from the Education Ministry. Classes could be restarted tomorrow so that all students can conclude the 1985 school year.

Stores damaged during the vandalism, pillaging, and violence of the past week are preparing to reopen. It has been reported that several small businesses will not be able to reopen because of the great damage they sustained.

The search for missing people continues. Many of these people are at detention centers, others are at hospitals, and some of them may never reappear. These were days of intense activity for hospitals, and especially for authorities at jails and courts, who had to work every night during this period of violence.

The National Assembly is operating normally without any alterations whatever. Administrative activities at San Carlos University will return to normal today, while academic activities remain paralyzed. Nevertheless, it has been reported that classes may resume this afternoon.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON COLOMONCAGUA INCIDENT

PA080235 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Statement issued by the National Commission for Refugees, in Tegucigalpa; date not given]

[Text] The National Commission for Refugees deplores the unfortunate incident at the Salvadoran refugee camp at Colomoncagua in Intibuca Department and, given the repercussions of this incident at the national and international level, states the following:

1. The Honduran Government has been receiving in its territory refugees from neighboring countries for the last 6 years for strictly humanitarian reasons. Given the Central American crisis, the presence of these refugees, who number in the thousands, has resulted in economic, political, social, and security problems. This situation and its effects have prompted the Honduran Government to adopt appropriate measures to prevent disruption of our public peace.

2. Despite its own difficult economic situation, Honduras has offered asylum to all the Central Americans who have arrived in its territory in flight from the violence prevailing in their countries. Humanitarian assistance has been provided to these refugees through the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] and nongovernment national and international humanitarian agencies. The officials of these agencies have been given the appropriate support at the various camps to fulfill their jobs.

3. The government's conduct is inspired by trust and good faith, demonstrated by the fact that Honduran authorities have never been actively present at these camps, on either a temporary or permanent basis. This has led to abuse by various refugees, and their behavior violates the principle of nonpolitical status and respect for Honduran laws, which must be respected so long as they enjoy the asylum granted by Hondura.

4. As a result of this situation, an unfortunate incident took place on 29 August, as was previously noted. On 27 August a military patrol was inspecting an area near the camp and arrested Salvadoran citizen Jose Antonio Chicas Sanchez, who was carrying an M-16 rifle and four ammunition clips. While being interrogated, the citizen said he was a refugee, adding that other fellow citizens involved in subversive activities were inside the camp.

5. Based on the information provided by the detainee, the military commander sent for the UNHCR protection official to report the incident. Unable to locate the official, he ordered the forces under his command to inspect the camp. When the soldiers arrived at the camp a group of refugees reacted violently. One of the refugees seized Corporal Raul Trejo Flores' weapon and wounded him in the leg with it. It is logical to assume that had such an action of violence and disrespect toward the authorities not taken place, the subsequent events, which included the death of this refugee and the wounding of two others, plus the arrest of 10 persons allegedly involved in subversive actions, would not have occurred. These are being properly investigated to determine culpability.

6. The Honduran Government deplores these events and reasserts its willingness to continue cooperating with the UNHCR in order to offer appropriate protection and humanitarian aid to the refugees and states its willingness to resolve any problem arising within the framework of the refugees' reciprocal cooperation and abidance by the law, based on the principles derived from respect for national sovereignty and international law. In addition, it issues an appeal to the humanitarian feelings and solidarity of the governments comprising the international community to increase their aid to the refugee problem and grant asylum in their territories -- to the extent possible -- to the refugees located in Honduras.

7. In conclusion, the Honduran Government states its decision to exercise its sovereign right to take the appropriate measures to achieve better control at the refugee camps.

ARMY NAMES 10 ARRESTED IN COLOMONCAGUA ACTION

PA071818 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 4 Sep 85 p 45

[Text] The 10th Infantry Battalion headquartered in Marcala, La Paz Department, which carried out the operation in the "Callejones" camp in Colomoncagua, Intibuca Department, transferred to Tegucigalpa over the weekend 10 men arrested and accused of being commanders of the Salvadoran guerrillas.

A military spokesman said they had been held in that military unit for preliminary investigations and that they had been submitted to a confrontation with Jose Antonio Chicas Sanchez, the Army informer who had deserted from the subversive ranks.

The list of those arrested was provided by Serge Male, chief of the branch office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Colomoncagua. He said that all those captured by the Army had refugee statues and were carrying identification cards.

Those arrested are: Carlos Hernadez, ID Card No 1-050601; Raul Argueta, No 1-040602; David Torres, 1-040547; Anibal Marquez, No 1-050233; Albertano Sanchez, No 1-040407; Dmingo Argueta, 1-040024; Leonel Rodriguez, No 1-040608; Braulio Chicas, 1-040094; Ramon Mejia, No 1-040293; and Filadelfo Portillo, No 1-060278.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA DENOUNCES AREA MINISTERS MEETING

PA100151 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The Governments of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica have become instruments of the U.S. interventionist policy, President Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution, said in Managua. These three countries are trying to destroy Contadora's peace efforts, President Ortega said, adding that the foreign ministers of those contries recently met in San Jose, Costa Rica, on U.S. orders. He also called the Latin American governments who have hardened their position on Contadora traitors. Meanwhile, the foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, who are leading the peace efforts in the region, will meet on 11, 12, and 13 September to put the final touches on the document drafted to find a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS ATTACKS FROM COSTA RICA

PA100450 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0435 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Managua, 9 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government today protested "vigorously" before Costa Rican authorities in the wake of a "series" of attacks from that country against Sandinist aircraft and troops. In a note to Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, Nicaragua's Acting Foreign Minister Nora Astorga outlined the "serious incidents" that took place in the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border area. Official sources in Managua reported that two Sandinist Air Force (FAS) helicopters were fired on "from Costa Rica" when they were overflying the Nicaraguan area of the delta of the San Juan River.

A Sandinist C-47 plane was also attacked with rifle fire on 8 September as it was carrying out a mission near the Sarapiqui River, the Foreign Ministry reported.

The Foreign Ministry also reported that a third attack "from Costa Rican territory" against Sandinist People's Army (EPS) troops took place on 7 September when they were moving along the delta of the San Juan River. The report, which was made available to the press, does not indicate any casualties resulting from these attacks carried out with rifle and artillery fire.

MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE DETAILS RECENT FIGHTING

PA051329 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Communique issued by the Defense Ministry Public and Foreign Relations Directorate in Managua on 4 September]

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army [EPS], with the support of the territorial militia troops, artillery, and the Sandinist Air Force, continues its military offensive, launching important actions that represent important defeats for the mercenary groups in the southern and northern areas of our country.

The mercenaries, with their policy of destruction and death, have attacked economic and social services targets of the civilian peasant population, committing crimes, mass kidnappings, and ambushes of vehicles on the roads. They have also carried out criminal and vandalistic acts to hinder the Nicaraguan people's production and reconstruction process.

Between 21 August and 3 September the Somozist mercenaries suffered 210 casualties in 24 clashes. The following are the most important of these clashes:

On 22 August our troops fought the mercenaries in the area of El Guayabo Hill, 17 km southeast of Mulukuku, Matagalpa Department. During this clash 12 counterrevolutionaries were killed.

On 23 August the EPS fought in the area known as El Aguacate, 28 km northeast of La Gateada, Chontales Department. As a result of this clash the mercenaries suffered 13 casualties. On the same day, fighting was reported in the area of (Sombrero Negro), 11 km northeast of La Batea, Zelaya Department, and 13 counterrevolutionaries were killed.

On 24 August fighting was reported in the area of La Pavona, 34 km southeast of Wiwili, Jinotega Department. Our troops inflicted four enemy casualties.

On 25 August fighting was reported in San Nicolas, 40 km northeast of Camoapa, Chontales Department. Four contras were killed, and four FAL rifles, a Chinese-made AK, and bullets were seized.

On 26 August our troops fought with the support of artillery fire in the area of (Llano la Excomulgada), 13 km south of El Espino. This successful clash resulted in 52 enemy casualties. On 27 August fighting was reported in the area of (El Pilichon) Hill, 22 km north of San Jose de Bocay, Jinotega Department. Ten counterrevolutionaries were reported killed. On the same day fighting was reported in (Cano Garcia), 22 km north of Muelle de los Bueyes, Zelaya Department. Our troops inflicted four casualties among the mercenaries. Fighting was also reported in the area of (Planes de Milan), 41 km northeast of Jinotega. The enemy suffered five casualties, and some war material was seized.

On 28 and 29 August our troops fought in the area of El Venado Hill, 25 km northwest of Quilali, Nueva Segovia Department. The enemy suffered 11 casualties.

On 29 August the EPS fought in the area of (Sandural), 11 km north of San Sebastian de Yali, where 33 counterrevolutionaries were reported killed. On the same day fighting was reported in (Boca de Rio Plata), 30 km from Nueva Guinea; four counterrevolutionaries were killed. A clash was also reported in Los Walices, 14 km north of San Sebastian de Yali, Esteli Department. During this clash four mercenaries were killed.

On 30 August in Punta Fusil, 12 km north of Tasbapauni, our troops ambushed the mercenaries and inflicted 12 casualties. The EPS also sunk a small dugout and recovered several rifles. On 24 and 28 August two other small dugouts were sunk in the Kurinwas River, Zelaya Department, and in the area northwest of Tasbapauni.

On 1 September our troops fought the enemy in the northeastern area of Siuna, Zelaya Department. Six contras were captured, and an FAL rifle, 4 clips, 200 rounds of ammunition, 2 Chinese-made AK's, and an M-1 rifle were recovered.

During that same period, the Somozist mercenaries continued their criminal actions, sabotaging economic targets, attacking cooperatives, and carrying out direct actions against our people. Some of these actions include: the kidnapping of 3 peasants in the southeastern sector of Quilali, Nueva Segovia, on 22 August; the killing of a couple from whom 200,000 cordobas were stolen in the sector of Sitio, Tatumbla, 10 km southwest of El Rama, Zelaya Department on 22 August; the kidnapping of 2 peasants by the counterrevolutionaries in the sector of Colonia Los Santos, 22 km southeast of La Gateada, Chontales Department, on 23 August; an ambush and burning of 9 lumber trucks of the Corpo lumber company in the sector 8 km from Rio Blanco, Matagalpa Department, on 24 August; an attack on the Zinica cooperative on the morning of 25 August which was heroically repelled by the Sandinist People's Militias, which inflicted 36 dead on the mercenary forces; an attack on El Volcan Hill, 30 km northeast of San Miguelito, Rio San Juan Department, where they killed 2 children, ages 8 and 9, and sabotage of an electricity tower with explosives in the sector of Piedra Larga, 10 km south of Condega, Esteli Department, on 28 August.

[Signed] Managua, 4 September 1985

PASTORA REPORTEDLY ASKS D'AUBUISSON FOR HELP

PA052321 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Netowrk in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The $27 million President Ronald Reagan will distribute to counterrevolutionary organizations continues to provoke disputes among those organizations.

After the defeat that the Sandinist People's Army inflicted on him at the San Juan River, Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], leader Eden Pastora was left out. Consequently, he asked the Salvadoran rightist Roberto D'Aubuisson, founder of the death squads, and Cuban exiles in Miami for assistance.

Meanwhile, it has been reported in San Jose that the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN], whose military leaders come from the former Somozist Guard, has initiated recruitment among ARDE defectors. The announcement was made in the San Carlos canton in Ciudad Quesada, near the border, where the former ARDE members were found in refugee camps.

Major Jorge Bermudez, in charge of one of the refugee camps, has said that there are rumors of this recruitment. Rural Guard delegate Major Luis Alfaro confirmed the version and said that border area residents are alarmed by the presence of armed men. In the past few days, the rightist newspaper LA NACION offered a similar version. A few days ago Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, Nicaraguan defense minister, charged that the FDN plans to set up camp in Costa Rica to initiate operations against Nicaraguan territory from this country.

BROOKLYN RIVERA REPORTEDLY SEEKING NEW TALKS

PA051654 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Counterrevolutionary leader Brooklyn Rivera is interested in once again coming to Nicaragua to talk with the revolutionary government about autonomy for the Atlantic coast. This was reported in Matagalpa by FSLN Deputy Hazel Lau. Here is a report by Francisco Flores, correspondent in Matagalpa:

[Begin recording] Companera Hazel Law, a member of the committee for the autonomy of the Atlantic coast and a leader of the Rama, Miskito, and Sumu communities, has said that counterrevolutionary leader Brooklyn Rivera has again asked to enter the country to renew peace negotiations with the revolutionary government early this month. The confirmation of the trip by Rivera was made during the meeting between the Miskitos living in (Abisinia) and the state production units and Companera Law, who talked to them about the constitution, the significance of autonomy for the Atlantic Coast, and their return to the Coco River (?so they can) live freely, in peace. [end recording]

MISATAN SAYS INDIANS DESIRE TO RETURN HOME

PA041240 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Report from Matagalpa by Dalila Lagina]

[Text] Approximately 4,000 Indians of various ethnic groups of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast, among them Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas, and (?Garifonos) who have lived in settlements in Region 6 for the past 2 years, have expressed their desire to return to their communities on the banks of the Coco River, bordering with Honduras. This was announced by Fornes Rabonias, coordinator of the Organization of Nicaraguan Miskitos (Misatan), who added: The Miskito people know that the revolutionary government wants them to return to their communities, and this is why these Indians have decided to go back. Rabonias added that the Indians know they can go back and that the dangers of war still exist; however, they know how to fight for peace on their land and how to make it produce. For this reason, they have decided to go to Wiwili and from there to the Coco River.

RIVERA TERMS NEW MISKITO GROUP FDN 'MANEUVER'

PA080002 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2010 GMT 7 Sep 85

[By Juan Ramon Rojas]

[Text] San Jose, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- A Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] spokesman said here today that the creation of a new anti-Sandinist indigenous organization in Honduras is a maneuver of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] to monopolize the funds approved by the U.S. Congress.

Brooklyn Rivera, general coordinator of the indigenous rebel group Misurasata, told ACAN-EFE today that the anti-Sandinist FDN is attempting to "confuse and misinform" the public.

This "maneuver," Rivera said, is aimed at creating the impression that the new indigenous movement supports the FDN. Thus, the FDN is monopolizing the $27 million that the U.S. Congress approved in aid to the "contras."

According to the directors of the Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Peoples [KISAN], created yesterday in Honduras, this organization unites the indigenous guerrilla movement.

KISAN's constitutive assembly approved its support for the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, an organization directed by Arturo Cruz, Alfonso Robelo, and Adolfo Calero. Adolfo Calero is the leader of the FDN, the largest armed group opposing the Sandinist government in northern Nicaragua.

Rivera rejected the idea that KISAN is an indigenous organization, stating that it is rather a "diversionist group.:

"Our peoples have their organization, Misurasata, which represents the 225 Miskito, Sumu, and Rama communities of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast" where they are militarily active, the indignenous leader in exile in Costa Rica for the past 3 years said.

"The FDN wants to destroy us politically and physically, but we continue to be totally united," Rivera added. In the past year Rivera has held four rounds of talks with the Sandinist government. These talks were aimed at achieving a solution to the armed conflict between the Sandinist People's Army and the ethnic minorities of the Nicaraguan Atlantic region.

The Miskito leader stated that Misurasata retains its independence from the Nicaraguan regime as well as from the FDN and the Southern Opposition Bloc, an organization recently created in San Jose, which groups the armed forces fighting under Eden Pastora.

"We are independent; we are soldiers of our people," Brooklyn Rivera emphasized. Rivera added that Misurasata is still a member of "Asla" ("Unity" in the Miskito tongue), created 2 months ago in Miami (United States). This group, according to him, unites the entire Nicaraguan indigneous movement.

The Misurasata general coordinator told ACAN-EFE that the talks with the Sandinist government have been at a standstill since 26 May when they reached "a dead end due to the lack of seriousness and good faith by the Nicaraguan authorities."

During the four rounds of talks between Misurasata and Daniel Ortega's goverhment (three rounds of talks held in Bogota and the fourth in Mexico City), Brooklyn Rivera and Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, Nicaraguan deputy interior minister, have participated.

HONDURAN-U.S. MANEUVERS AIMED AT NICARAGUA

PA080153 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 3 Sep 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] In recent years, joint Honduran-U.S. maneuvers on Honduran territory have become a habitual occurance. The sham war maneuvers are designed to train the Honduran Army in counterinsurgency fighting in this Central American country where an increasing rebellious movement is apparent. For the leaders of the U.S. Pentagon, these maneuvers constitute a sort of preventive medicine to prevent greater ills. But also, and above all, the numerous joint Honduran-U.S. military maneuvers constitute a test for invasion of the new Nicaragua, which has been accosted on its northern and southern borders by mercenary forces protected by Washington. However, it turns out that from so many Yankee soldiers on Honduran territory, this nation has lost not only its personality, but its sovereignty as well. The permanent presence of thousands of U.S. soldiers on Honduran territory has turned Honduras into another de facto U.S. military base in the region. The Honduran authorities do not seem to be too concerned about this situation. On the contrary, they are pleased with it, because their pockets and bank accounts are being filled with U.S. dollars.

It is particularly interesting to see the report in this regard by the Honduran Government officials, which is expressed more or less in the following terms: As long as the United States permanently maintains its military presence in the country, the creole oligarchy allied with the military household will be able to boast of a certain stability, and the endless flow of money to benefit that exploitative and repressive minority will persist.

Despite this, there are always political opportunists who may think that not even with the presumed guarantee of the Yankee Army in Honduras can one escape from the revolutionary movements of peoples. And with the most practical sense they base their actions on the premise: Steal what you can while you can. There are several politicians and Honduran bourgeoisie who not only deposit their money in foreign banks, but who have decided to leave the country and settle elsewhere in a country that is not in a geographic region as explosive as Central America.

Those who do not feel that way continue to applaud the Yankee presence in Honduras and praise the alleged virtues of the United States. One of these is Colonel Efrain Gonzalez, chief of Joint General Staff of the Honduran Armed Forces, who viewed enthusiastically the presence of the 2,500 Honduran soldiers and almost 2,000 North Americans who just concluded the "Cabanas '85" maneuvers in this Central America country.

The exercises mentioned above were held for 3 months in San Lorenzo and Jocon in the Honduran Department of Yoro, near the Atlantic coast. The troops staged pursuit and hunt operations for alleged guerrillas, who were finally annihilated by the wise and prudent tactics of the U.S. officials who directed the maneuvers, according to Col Gonzalez. The Honduran officer gave a flowery speech in which he used words with so little significance for him and his government -- democracy, peace, egalitarian world, and justice. He also mentioned others, of course, with a knit brow -- such as leftists, communism, and totalitarianism. In short, he spoke in a jargon similar to that employed by the new politicians of the new U.S. rightwing. As the saying goes: a chip off the old block. Col Efrain Gonzalez will have some time to continue working on his military career in the little decorous manner that he does, because the United States does not appear ready to leave a country whose authorities appear so docile and understanding. The office only need fear the account that the heroic Honduran people will demand of him sooner or later for having been servile and submissive before his Yankee master.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME ANALYZED

PA090233 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Aug 85

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The demented policy of racial discrimination being practiced by the South African regime has provoked a wave of protests throughout the world against the apartheid system. Despite this international reaction, new murders of black citizens are reported in the South African ghettos. Nevertheless, the U.S. Government -- led by Ronald Reagan -- continues to support Pieter Botha's regime and defends the so-called policy of constructive engagement with that South African country even though more than 600 persons have been killed by the police over the past few months and approximately 2,000 have been arrested since the state of emergency was decreed on 21 July. Official sources in Washington recently tried to justify the nonadoption of economic sanctions against South Africa on the basis of the U.S. need to obtain strategic South African materials. According to a report issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce Office for Strategic Resources, the United States is highly dependent on South Africa for platinum, chrome, manganese, cobalt, and vanadium. Robert Wilson, director of the aforementioned office, said: Without those materials we could not have steel, or aerospace, or electronic industries. Between 1980 and 1983, the United States received almost half of the platinum, 55 percent of the chrome, 39 percent of the manganese, and 44 percent of the vanadium produced by South Africa. It is easy to predict that any cut in these South African supplies could provoke a setback for the U.S. economy and military plans.

In addition, a ferocious racial discrimination policy is practiced in the United States, just like in South Africa. Approximately 30 million blacks are confined to ghettos and poor neighborhoods, while thousands of Indians -- the first inhabitants in North America -- have been confirned to the so-called reservations, located on the country's most arid land. Likewise, millions of Hispanics, mostly Puerto Ricans, are condemned to poverty, unemployment, and death. Hundreds of Indians and Hispanics are murdered each year with the U.S. authorities' approval and the ultra-right and racist organization called the Ku Klux Klan acts with the U.S. justice organizations' consent. An obvious example of this occurred 1 year ago when a judge in Mobile, Alabama, ordered the release of a Ku Klux Klan member who had assassinated an 18-year-old black youth in 1981. No one forgets that black leader John Harris is still in prison, along with such outstanding advocates of Indian rights as Leonard Porter and Dennis Dank. These men -- just like Nelson Mandela, who has been sentenced to life imprisonment in South Africa -- have only committed the crime of wanting justice for their brothers.

No one can forget that the country which boasts of living in absolute democracy is also the country where black strugglers Martin Luther King, Medgar Evers, Malcolm X, and Harry Moore lost their lives merely because they claimed their rights. U.S. authorities also impose states of emergency and curfew in the ghettos. Restrictive measures were enforced in August 1984 in the community of Winsboro, Georgia, when thousands of demonstrators marched in the streets to protest the murder of black worker Larry Gardner while he was in jail. The same thing happened in Miami, when U.S. blacks participated in protest marches against the decision adopted by a tribunal -- comprised of white people -- to acquit a policeman who had been accused of killing a black youth in 1982. Staunch racism has always existed in the United States, and it has become deeply entrenched over the years. It was first applied to the Indians -- the original settlers in the zone -- then it was applied to the blacks, and it is now being applied to the Hispanic immigrants. Thus, it is impossible for Washington to enforce economic sanctions against South Africa, or to criticize the apartheid regime, because it would be undermining the racist policy being enforced in its own country.

U.S. PLANS CHEMICAL WEAPONS STORAGE IN PACIFIC

FL071510 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1423 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The U.S. Army plans to store a large quantity of chemical weapons in underground installations on a Pacific island that offer no protection against flooding. This information was published today by the magazine FAR EASTERN REVIEW, which added that the site has also been selected as one of the land stations for the space militarization program promoted by the Reagan administration. The source says the installation will be built on Johnson Atoll, a former atomic test site located in the Marshall Islands, near the U.S. bases in Hawaii. The chemical weapons storage installations will cost $77 million and will be built to a depth of 10 feet below sea level despite the lack of guarantees against flooding, according to a military spokesman.

GUATEMALAN REGIME MAINTAINS 'REPRESSIVE IMAGE' IMAGE

PA082226 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Sep 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Only 2 months away from the presidential and legislative elections that will mark the beginning of a long-awaited civilian phase, the Guatemalan military authorities are insisting on maintaining their repressive image. In order to silence the people's protests that began last week over an increase in the price of staple goods, the Guatemalan Army has turned its troops against peaceful housewives and students and has so far killed 10, wounded almost 50, and arrested more than 500 persons.

Tuesday night, 3,000 soldiers patrolled the streets of Guatemala City in armored vehicles, while in an action the likes of which have not been seen in the past 12 years, more than 500 military troops occupied the San Carlos University, in open violation of the university's autonomy. Prior to this, several Guatemalan popular organizations issued a joint declaration stating their strong rejection of the indiscriminate rise in the cost of living. Human Rights are violated not only by killing, but also by denying the people bread, jobs, and housing and by denying them well-being and social happiness, the note stated.

The present increases in the cost of transportation and staple goods have only activated the serious Guatemalan economic crisis, which in the past few years has caused the closure of more than 200 factories and reduced the use of the remaining industries in the country by 50 percent. Those most harmed by this situation have been the workers, who now form part of the 1.5 million persons unemployed in Guatemala. Although the wave of price increases has accelerated considerably, the freezing of salaries is an illness the Guatemalan workers have faced for the past decade, and those who work in private enterprise have not received the slightest salary increase since 1980. All of this has resulted in the social unrest that led several labor sectors to strike, among them the telecommunications workers who isolated the country last March. In June, 5,000 banana workers initiated a strike to demand improved living conditions and salary increases and in July, 23 labor unions rejected the situation of extreme poverty in which the majority of the people live. Insensitive to the people's serious socioeconomic problems, the military regime continues its indiscriminate killings, especially in rural areas, where 50 percent of the country's inhabitants live and where the unemployment index is greatest. Escalating violence contradicts the reiterated Guatemalan-U.S. statements that there is a great respect for human rights in this Central American country.

Referring to the massive killings in the countryside and the city, Western diplomats recently said that the Armed Forces are exclusively responsible for these killings. The same Army whose top representatives hold the most important positions in the government also directs the troops against housewives and students and brutally penetrate university facilities. Forgetting that violence only generates more violence, the Guatemalan military, led by Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores, announced that they will maintain repressive measures until the protests stop. While the social atmosphere in Guatemala City seems to be at its most tense, the National Constituent Assembly Human Rights Commission has blamed the private sector for the poverty and hunger suffered by the majority of the Guatemalans.

MALMIERCA EVALUATES NONALIGNED MEETING IN LUANDA

PA091850 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said that the results of the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries movement are successful because they make their contribution to solving the current international problems very evident. In statements to Havana Radio, Malmierca emphasized the solidarity with the struggle of the South African black people, the support to the African National Congress fighters, and the ratification of the nonaligned countries movement's desires that the Namibian people achieve their independence. The Cuban foreign minister emphasized that the Latin American and Caribbean situation, particularly that of Central America, received special attention. He added that the Luanda declaration clearly reflects that the current economic situation is seriously affecting the so-called Third World more than ever before.

RISQUET AWARDS MEDALS TO JOURNALISTS IN ANGOLA

FL091456 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] In honor of International Day of the Journalists, Jorge Risquet Valdes, Politburo member, awarded the Internationalist Worker's Medal in Luanda, Angola, to a group of Cuban professionals from that sector. In his speech on the event, Risquet stressed the role of newspaper personnel who complete the internationalist mission in Angola and said: Receive the medals in the name of the Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Praises Electrical Workers

FL091204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Jorge Risquet, Politburo member, praised in Luanda the internationalist attitude of a brigade of Cuban electrical workers building a plant of 28 megawatts. The mentioned workers completed in record time constructing the electrical plant and repairing 30 high-voltage towers in the Angolan capital.

SRV JUSTICE MINISTER VISITS COOPERATIVE FARM

FL071522 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1422 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Phan Hien, minister of justice of the SRV, has visited the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Cooperative located in Melena del Sur, Havana Province. Domingo Martin Quinones, organizer of the cooperative, welcomed the visitors and explained the situation, development, and future possibilities of the cooperative and of the social benefits received by its members.

The Vietnamese official took an interest in the incorporation of women into the new production process, the work of the board of supervisors, and the work of specialized personnel employed at the cooperative. Phan Hien spoke of some of the characteristics of Vietnamese agriculture and referred to Cuban cooperation in developing Vietnamese agriculture.

AGUIRRE RETURNS FROM INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING

FL091242 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Upon his return to Cuba, Severro Aguirre, Central Committee member and vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, said the warlike and colonialist opinions suffered the greatest defeats at the 74th Interparliamentary Conference held in Ottawa, Canada.

GRANMA DIRECTOR ATTENDS SOCIALIST CONGRESS IN URUGUAY

PA081930 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] With the slogan: Against poverty, for democracy toward socialism; the 38th Congress of the Socialist Party of Uruguay [PSU] opened its session in Montevideo. Delegations from several European and Latin American countries are attending as guests. The PSU, which was founded in 1910, is part of the leftist coalition Broad Front and has a long tradition of struggle for the defense of liberty and anti-imperialist solidarity in Uruguay. The PSU President Jose Pedro Cardozo, and Secretary General Reinaldo (Gargano) stressed those aspects at the inauguration of the Congress. Jorge Enrique Mendoza, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and GRANMA director, heads the Cuban delegation.

DELEGATES PRESENT PAPER ON DEBT AT LAWYERS MEETING

PA091744 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The illegitimate, unjust nature of Latin America's foreign debt was the main topic addressed by the commissions at the meeting of the American Lawyers Association, which opened in Buenos Aires on Friday. The paper presented by the Cuban delegation viewed the legal aspects of the foreign debt problem. The Cuban thesis pointed out that foreign debt agreements divest nations of their sovereignty, and recalled that treaties are legally invalid when these attempt to impose terms and obligations on nations that harm their sovereignty and independence. In that context, the Cuban paper condemns creditors' actions against those states that refuse to follow their impositions.

In examining the legal implications of poor states' inability to meet their foreign debts, the Cuban delegation's paper states that obligations cannot be met when causes unattributable to the debtor prevent their payment. Legal experts from 13 nations are participating in the Buenos Aires meeting where they are examining numerous papers presented before five commissions.

ALMEIDA PRESIDES OVER MATANZAS ASSEMBLY MEETING

FL091140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, Politburo member, congratulated the provincial assembly of the party held Sunday in Matanzas. Almeida said the meeting was characterized by its emotional and patriotic contents. At the conclusion of the highest provincial meeting, Almeida said the process was of a quality worthy of the communists of that territory, which he called a bulwark of economic and social development of the revolutionary conscious and defense.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

CURACAO WORKERS PROTEST GOVERNMENT TAX

United Labor Union To Strike

FL061405 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Motorists in Curacao rushed to the island's gas stations yesterday to buy gasoline before a planned strike to disrupt gasoline, electricity, water, and other basic supplies in Curacao. The United Labor Union of Curacao, an umbrella group representing 20,000 workers, announced that it will stage the action today to protest the government's emergency 10 percent income tax. The tax, which was approved last Saturday and became effective on Sunday, is aimed at compensating for declining revenues from the oil refining business and tourism.

A spokesman for the United Labor Union says workers will cut off water, electric power, and gasoline supplies and halt public transportation at an undisclosed time and for an unspecified period of time to protest the tax.

Shop Clerks Hold March

FL071612 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Bus drivers yesterday stopped work for half a day, and 100 shop clerks marched in the streets of the capital of Curacao to protest an emergency 10 percent income tax levy, but a scheduled strike by United Labor Unions of Curacao failed to materialize, apparently because of a political dispute among the group leaders. The tax that was approved last Saturday and became effective last Sunday aims at compensating for declining revenues from the oil-refining business and tourism.

SHIP PREPARES TO JOIN GREENPEACE DEMONSTRATION

HK100346 Hong Kong AFP in English 0250 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Curacao, Dutch West Indies, Sept 9 (AFP) -- The ship Greenpeace will be ready to leave here Wednesday or Thursday to replace the bombed Rainbow Warrior after satellite communications equipment has been installed, Hans Huyt, a director of the Greenpeace anti-nuclear organization, said Monday. Ten news correspondents will be aboard to relay dispatches via satellite about the Greenpeace organization's efforts to harrass the French nuclear test blast program in the South Pacific.

This ship was bought early last year for an Antarcitic expedition carried out by four scientists, and has been assigned to replace the Rainbow Warrior, which was sunk by two mine explosions in Auckland Harbor, New Zealand, last July 10. Mr Huyt estimated that the ship will be able to reach France's Mururoa Atoll via the Panama Canal in 10 or 11 days. Then the Greenpeace will stop at the 12-mile limit around the atoll in protest against the nuclear blasts, he said.